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SOLID MEN FOR THE RIGHT

THREE GREAT BUSINESS INTERESTS MEET IN WALL-STREET.

AN UNEXAMPLED OUT-POURING—BANKERS, BROKERS, PRODUCE MEN, AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS IN IMPOSING PROCESSIONS—STREETS CROWDED WITH AN INNUMERABLE THRONG—COL. INGERSOLL ADDRESSES IT.

A political demonstration was made in Wall-street yesterday afternoon that stands without a rival among the many out-door meetings in that place, which for years have been memorable features of Presidential campaigns. Bankers and brokers, members of the Produce Exchange, and dry goods merchants assembled at their respective rendezvous at an early hour and marched in imposing processions to the open space in front of the Sub-Treasury building, from the steps of which Col. Ingersoll delivered an address. Many of the very best-known and most influential houses in the City were represented, and so large were the delegations that business in the three districts was practically suspended while the meeting was in progress. Besides these men there were thousands of others who filled the adjoining space in Wall, Nassau, and Broad streets for long distances away. The names of many firms are given below, with a summary of the speech. The enthusiasm on all sides was unbounded, and darkness was near at hand when the meeting broke up and the processions disbanded.

THE WALL-STREET LEGION.

Written words are entirely inadequate to describe the demonstration of Wall-street business men. It never was equaled in point of numbers, respectability, or enthusiasm, even during the excitement caused by the outbreak of the rebellion. Throughout the day the business houses and banking offices and public buildings down town were gay with flags and bunting fluttering from poles above the roofs or festooned beneath the windows. Business was partially suspended all day, and the principal topic of conversation on the Exchanges and in offices and stores was the coming meeting. Long before the hour set well-dressed people began to gather near the Sub-Treasury Building, and by 2 o'clock Wall-street, from Broad and Nassau half way down to William, was passable only with difficulty. At three o'clock sharp the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, and the Mining Stock Exchange Garfield and Arthur Club, wearing white badges, assembled upon the Sub-Treasury steps in such force as completely to fill them. A few of those present are herewith named:

Alexander, H. E., of Latham, Alexander & Co.
Alley, W. S., of Alley & Dowd.
Anthony, J. L., of Anthony, Poor & Olyphant.
Arents, George, of Arents & Young.
Atterbury, J. T., of Van Emburgh & Atterbury.
Ballou, G. W., of George W. Ballou & Co.
Bates, E. C., of E. C. Bates & Co.
Beekman, James H., of R. Winthrop & Co.
Benedict, Coleman, of Coleman Benedict & Co.
Benjamin, John, of J. Benjamin & Co.
Bogart, W. H., of O. M. Bogart & Co.
Boocock, S. W., of S. W. Boocock & Co.
Bostwick, S. B., of Petty & Bostwick.
Boyd, James M., of Boyd & Vincent.
Brown, F. T., of H. L. Horton & Co.
Brown, J. M., of A. H. Brown & Co.
Brownell, C. A., of Brownell & Landon.
Burnham, J. W., of Hotchkiss & Burnham.
Burras, Howard K., of H. K. Burras & Co.
Bussing, John S., of Gelston & Bussing.
Buttrick, C. A., of Buttrick & Elliman.
Calhoun, W. H., of Hillmers & McGowan.
Carpender, W., of W. & J. N. Carpender.
Chase, E. E., of Chase & Higginson.
Clark, George C., of Clark, Dodge & Co.
Clark, H. I. and J. E., of H. & J. Clark.
Clark, J. M., of Clark & Bacon.
Clews, Henry, of Henry Clews & Co.
Cohn, L., of L. Cohn & Co.
Colgate, J. B., of J. B. Colgate & Co.
Collis, C. H. T., of Collis, Davis & Levy.
Cummings, G. F., of Cummings & Co.
Dodge, H. E., of Clark, Dodge & Co.
Drake, H. Ingalls, of James M. Drake & Co.
Drake, Albert A., of A. A. Drake & Co.
Drake, E. A., S. J., and W. F., of Drake Brothers.
Eames, F. L., of Eames & Moore.
Earl, H., of Putnam & Earl.
Field, C. W., Jr., of Lapsley, Field & Co.
Fisk, C. B., of C. B. Fisk & Co.
Fisk, O., of Fisk & Robinson.
Foster, C. M., of Henry Clews & Co.
Gelston, W. J., of Gelston & Bussing.
Halsted, R. H., of Wickham & Halsted.
Ham, B. F., of Ham & Monroe.
Heath, William, of William Heath & Co.
Howell, J. P., of Kimball, Howell & Co.
Horton, H. L., of H. L. Horton & Co.
Hutchinson, W. J., of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
Ives, Brayton, of Brayton Ives & Co.
Kidder, A. M., of Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Kimball, R. J., of Kimball, Howell & Co.
Knapp, T. S., of Knapp & Peabody.
Knapp, Shepherd, of Shepherd Knapp & Co.
Leland, C. H., of Field, Lindley & Co.
Lindley, D. A., of Field, Lindley & Co.
Lockwood, H. B., of Lockwood & Co.
Lockwood, F. M., of F. M. Lockwood & Co.
Mackay, George D., of Vermilye & Co.
Manning, J. B., of J. B. Manning & Co.
Marx, M., of Marx & Co.
Merritt, G. H., of W. S. Gurnee & Co.
McKean, W. C., of Lloyd & McKean.
McKewan, J. P., of Julius Molter & Co.
Moore, W. D. and F. L., of W. D. Moore & Co.
Monroe, B. F., of Ham & Monroe.
Morgan, J. P., of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Morton, Levi P., of L. P. Morton & Co.
Patton, W. L., of Vandeventer & Patton.
Quincey, C. E., of William Heath & Co.
Rogers, H. L., of Rogers & De Ghee.
Ryerson, R. C., of Ryerson & Gould.
Schaeffer, Simon, of Schaeffer Brothers.
Seligman, S. and J., of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Sistare, George K., of G. K. Sistare & Co.
Slayback, J. D., of John Bloodgood & Co.
Smith, A. H., of Mills, Robeson & Smith.
Stokes, W. S., of Toppin & Stokes.
Taylor, Alexander, Jr., of Alexander Taylor's Sons.
Taylor, Peter B. and W. L., of Taylor Brothers.
Trask, Wayland, of A. M. Kidder & Co.
Vandeventer, C. H., of Vandeventer & Patton.
White, S. V., of S. V. White & Co.
Whitely, James, of Prince & Whitely.
Wilson, H. S., of Henry S. Wilson & Brother.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEN.

On the floor of the Produce Exchange at 3 o'clock nothing was talked of but the meeting. All business was abandoned early, and members of firms who are seldom seen on the floor came flocking up from South-street to take places in line. A band of music began playing in Pearl-street at 3, and the crowd, under Col. S. Oscar Ryder's direction, took shape in columns of fours, reaching from near Broad-street far round into Moore-street. The band played, the line started, and passed out into Broad-street, behind the blue silk banner inscribed, "Republicans from the New-York Produce Exchange." Col. Ryder and V. W. MacFarlane marched together, then came David Dows, H. O. Armour, Monroe Crane, and E. W. Coleman marching together. Behind these were Jesse Hoyt, W. H. Harris, Andrew McDowell, and Samuel McLean, and then 500 others, all wearing blue silk badges with the letters "P. E. R." in gold upon them. Going up Broad-street, at the Beaver-street crossing they met and halted for the Dry Goods Men's Association, and when they had passed, fell in behind them, and pressed on into the dense throng that filled Broad-street nearly down to Exchange-place. Some of the largest and most substantial houses in the Exchange were represented, the provision trade turning out particularly strong. Among those who marched in the line were the following:

Anderson, John E.
Annin, E., of Annin & Hasseltine.
Armour, H. O., of Armour, Plankinton & Co.
Arnold, Richard, of W. H. Popham & Co.
Baldwin, H. S., of J. H. Herrick & Co.
Bates, E. A.
Berdell, D.
Bishop, J. M., of Coppman & Bishop.
Blackmar, O. H., of Halstead & Co.
Bostwick, J., of Goulard, Rousse & Bostwick.
Brainerd, F., of Bartlett, Brainerd & Co.
Brush, James E., of E. A. Kent & Co.
Burt, J. M.
Calef, Horace W., of H. W. Calef & Co.
Carr, D. B., of Walter Carr & Co.
Carr, Walter, of Walter Carr & Co.
Cary, Stephen W., of S. W. Cary & Co.
Chamberlain, J., of Chamberlain, Rowe & Co.
Chase, T. B., of Theodore B. Chase & Co.
Cobb, S. B.
Cook, H. C., of Cook Brothers & McCord.
Coombs, Henry.
Crane, Monroe, of M. Crane & Co.
Cromwell, W. H.
Culver, Tuttle.
De Long, Julius.
Dows, David, of David Dows & Co.
Dows, David, Jr., of David Dows & Co.
Dyckman, P. O., of M. Crane & Co.
Edson, A. B.
Ferris, George B., of G. B. Ferris & Co.
Field, R. M., of Field, Lindley & Co.
Fisher, H. G.
Fletcher, W. E., of M. Crane & Co.
Foster, Charles, of Foster & Ward.
Foster, William R., of W. R. Foster & Co.
Goodrich, C. E.
Goulard, Thomas, of Goulard, Rousse & Bostwick.
Grady, J. T.
Hancock, C. B.
Harris, W. H., of Jesse Hoyt & Co.
Hart, George S., of George S. Hart & Co.
Haseltine, Leonard, of David Dows & Co.
Haseltine, R. H., of Annin, Haseltine & Co.
Howard, D. B.
Howell, H. C.
Houghton, Warren, of Caril & Gardner.
Hoyt, A. M., of Jesse Hoyt & Co.
Hoyt, Jesse, of Jesse Hoyt & Co.
Hoyt, Jesse, Jr., of the Erie Elevator.
Husted, Theodore, of David Dows & Co.
Jacoby, S., of S. Jacoby & Co.
Keller, F., of George F. Keller & Sons.
Kent, E. A., of E. A. Kent & Co.
Ketchum, Joseph.
Kimball, C. A.
Kneeland, H. T., of H. T. Kneeland & Co.
Knowles, S. W.
Lamson, E. O.
Lang, Peter, of Lang & Robinson.
Lawrence, Frederick.
Lewis, John F.
Lockwood, C. B., of C. B. Lockwood & Co.
Love, Joseph, of M. Crane & Co.
Lowe, H. P.
MacFarlane, Victor W., of V. W. MacFarlane & Co.
Martin, George C., of David Dows & Co.
Mascord, E. W., of Mascord & Co.
McLean, Samuel, of McLean & Co.
Merrill, M.
Merrill, William W., of John Boynton's Sons.
Millspaugh, H., of the Manhattan Oil Company.
Moore, James, Jr.
Neustadt, O., of Neustadt & Co.
Parish, Consider, of Parish & Co.
Pearsall, E. B., of Pearsall Brothers & Fish.
Penfield, Josiah, of Sherwood & Penfield.
Pinto, F. A., of Pinto & Co.
Pool, C. A., of Twombly & Co.
Potter, William E., of W. E. Potter & Co.
Randolph, T. E. F.
Requa, James M., of J. M. Requa & Co.
Robe, Charles, of Robe Brothers.
Robinson, H. J., of Robinson, McLean & Co.
Robinson, H. J., of Lang & Robinson.
Robinson, Woodruff, of Robinson, McLean & Co.
Ronaldson, Peter.
Rossiter, W. W., of Rossiter, Skidmore & Co.
Ryder, Col. S. Oscar.
Sabin, C. D., of C. D. Sabin & Co.
Sabin, N. Henry, of C. D. Sabin & Brother.
Sager, Richard.
Scott, George S., of George S. Scott & Co.
Sherwood, Frederick R., of F. R. Sherwood & Co.
Skidmore, Charles W., of Rossiter, Skidmore & Co.
Smith, George W., of Smith, Fiske & Co.
Smith, A. E., of the Union Steam Mills Company.
Stranahan, F. J., of C. B. Lockwood & Co.
Struble, T. J., of Struble, Brainerd & Co.
Taylor, Cephas.
Tompkins, Stillwell, of Tompkins & Co.
Twombly, Arthur, of Twombly & Co.
Valentine, F. F., of Robe & Brother.
Van Wagoner, Stephen.
Vass, W. H., of Vass & Lane.
Wallace, W. S., of Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
Wallis, E. A.
Ward, H. C., of Foster & Ward.
Ward, J. S., of Foster & Ward.
Wells, W. T., of Goulard, Rousse & Bostwick.
White, Josiah J.
Whitlock, A. C., of Armour, Plankinton & Co.
Williams, S. W.
Woodruff, F., of Woodruff & McLean.
Woolsey, T. B.

DRY GOODS MEN IN LINE.

The dry goods men assembled in Worth-street, on the west side of Broadway, and prepared to march. Nearly all the prominent dry good houses south of Prince-street were closed at 2:30, in order to allow the employes to take part in the procession. Gilmore's full band was engaged to head the line. The line moved at 2:45. C. B. Mitchell, of the firm of C. B. and J. F. Mitchell, acted as Chief Marshal, with L. H. Berrian as aide. The number of men in line, exclusive of the Marshals and other merchants, was 948, and as they marched down Broadway they were cheered from almost all the buildings, all of which were filled with spectators, and by thousands of persons who thronged the sidewalks. The procession, with a banner bearing the portraits of Garfield and Arthur, and the inscription, "Dry Goods Men in Line," reached the Sub-Treasury Building at 3 o'clock. It was greeted by a round of loud cheers from the great throng assembled there, and the procession returned them heartily. Among the prominent mercantile houses represented in the procession were the following, the name of the representative being giving in most cases:

Ammidown, Lane & Co.
Auchincloss Brothers.
Bates, Levi M., of Bates, Reed & Cooley.
Blake, C. H., and F. D.
Bliss, C. N., of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan.
Byers, John.
Case, Leland & Co.
Claflin, H. B., of H. B. Claflin & Co.
Coffin, Altemus & Co.
Colby, Gardner R., of Harding, Colby & Co.
Cooper, M. W.
Davis, Thomas Y.
Denny, Poor & Co.
Fay, Sigourney W.
Harbison, Shiner & Loder.
Hart & Lindgens.
Howell, H. C., & Co.
Keyser, Townsend & Co.
Leavitt, James T., of Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt.
Lewis, Henry, of Lewis Brothers & Co.
Lewis, Walter H.
Milliken, Seth M., of Deering, Milliken & Co.
Paine, Augustus G., of Harding, Colby & Co.
Plummer, John F., of Pomeroy & Plummer.
Poor, E. P.
Root, G. Wells, of Root & Childs.
Sampson, O. H., & Co.
Shotwell, Theodore.
Slade, John M., of John Slade & Co.
Slade, George P.
Smith, B. H., & Co.
Strong, W. L., of W. L. Strong & Co.
Sullivan, Arthur T., of Sullivan, Vail & Co.
Talcott, James, of James Talcott & Co.
Turnbull, William, & Co.
Upham, Tucker & Co.
Wendell, Jacob, of Wendell, Hutchinson & Co.
Wilder, Marshall P., of Parker, Wilder & Co.

THE MULTITUDE ASSEMBLING.

While the crowd was fast gathering on every hand, Grafulla's band, stationed upon the corner buttress near the Sub-Treasury, struck up a patriotic air, and in a few minutes the throngs had swelled to such proportions that the Police had all they could do to maintain a thoroughfare. All the adjacent windows and roofs, far out of hearing, were also quickly peopled. A few minutes more and the distant strains of another band attracted all eyes toward Broadway, where the head of the procession, led by the dry goods merchants, was seen turning into Wall-street. As they approached they presented a sight never to be forgotten. Ten abreast, and every man a gentleman, they marched by, and, for many minutes after the head was lost to view on the slope east of William-street, there was apparently no end to the line in the west. Their appearance thrilled the waiting multitude, and cheer after cheer spontaneously rent the air along the route. They took a long turn out of sight, emerging again in Broad-street toward the south, and marched up that street until they reached Wall, when their head halted, amid thundering cheers, repeated back and forth. At this time Wall-street from half-way to William-street to half-way to Broadway, Nassau-street half-way to Pine, and Broad-street as far as the eye could reach, were densely packed with people from side to side. Everything else, except the telegraph-poles and the tops of the lamp-posts, was hidden from view. Every window, roof, stoop, and projecting point was covered. The Produce Exchange men finding Broad-street impassable made a detour to the east and marched up Wall-street, filling that thoroughfare to William. It was a tremendous crowd in point of numbers, and its composition was entirely of gentlemen—men in broadcloth, with refined, intelligent faces—bankers, brokers, merchants of all kinds—real business men. Thousands of millions of dollars were represented in it.

Among those on the platform who have not already been mentioned in the lists of men who came in line, were Mr. William Dowd, the Republican candidate for Mayor; Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Surveyor Graham, the Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Jackson S. Schultz, and several ladies. Mr. Dowd was enthusiastically cheered when he made his appearance. On the left of the Sub-Treasury steps a stout platform had been erected with a curved sounding board of planks covering the rear and top. A national flag floated from its roof, and its railing was draped with other flags. After the arrival of the several organizations the banners they bore were hung at the sides by way of further ornamentation. The weather had been threatening all day, and a spattering of rain fell about this time, but it had no effect upon the throng, and soon ceased. Somebody started "America," and the grand chorus was taken up by the crowd and sung with vigor. Then amid cheers and confusion, caused by the efforts of those in the distance to force themselves nearer, Mr. James D. Smith, of Jameson, Smith & Cotting, and President of the Bankers' and Brokers' Club proposed Jackson S. Shultz for Chairman. The nomination was carried by acclamation. Mr. Schultz, on rising, remarked that many present believed when the rebel armies surrendered at Appomattox that the war was over, but they were mistaken. The contest has been continually renewed ever since. "You remember," he said, "with what fidelity they promised to obey the law and with what perfidy they have acted. How else could they have promised the North a united South?" He wished to say one word to the business men of New-York. "There are some," said he, "who talk about wanting a change. A change of what? A change in our commercial prosperity? I, for one, want no change." Applause followed the remarks, and then the following resolutions, adopted by the dry goods men before starting for the meeting, were read and enthusiastically approved:

Resolved, That the business men of New-York are opposed to the attempt to surrender the control of this City to the ditatorship which assumes to govern through the organization known as Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That the maintenance of our free, non-sectarian public schools is essential to the continuance of self-government by our people.

Resolved, That we look with alarm upon the attempt to place the control of the entire Municipal Government, and especially of the public school system, in the hands of the advocates of sectarian schools and the sectarian use of public moneys.

Resolved, That we urge our fellow-citizens, as the only means to defeat these attempts and to insure good government for our City, to support the County ticket, headed by William Dowd, for Mayor.

A letter from Secretary Schurz and another from Secretary Sherman—the latter merely regretting the writer's inability to be present and speak owing to previous engagements—were then read amid frequent applause. Mr. Schurz spoke of the prosperous condition of the country and the part of Republican Administrations in bringing it about. He had been invited to address the meeting, but was unable to do so. In substance his letter was as follows:

Three prominent features of the policy which had aided the revival of good times were given—the improvement of national credit by honest payment of the national debt; the refunding of a large portion of that debt at a lower rate of interest, making large annual savings to the people, and the restoration of specie payments. The honest payment of the debt was determined by the act to strengthen public credit passed in 1869, after the defeat of the Democratic Party, whose platform had demanded a partial repudiation of the debt through its payment in depreciated paper currency. The Republicans in Congress voted for that act and the Democrats against it. To render the second step possible the Funding law was necessary. The Republicans in Congress voted for it and the Democrats against it. The third was initiated by the Resumption act of 1875. The Republicans in Congress voted for it, and the Democrats against it, and subsequently tried to repeal it. Had Democratic opposition prevailed neither of these great measures to which we owe so much would have acquired the force of law. "I would invite the business men of the country," he went on to say, "to ask themselves whether there is any one of them who knows what the financial policy of the Democratic Party is, and what it will be in case of victory. Does even the Democrat know? Can any Democrat say with certainty whether the hard money or the soft money men form a majority and the controlling element in that party? Business men of the country," he said, "are asked to put in power a political party of whom no human being knows what its financial policy is to-day, or what it will be after its accession to power. The only thing in any degree certain that can be seen is that it would strike at the national banking system. How much further they would go even the wisest could scarcely conjecture."

What the business of the country needs is a reasonable degree of certainty as to future administrative policy, for without it no man can make any calculations for the future. "If the Democratic Party should succeed on the 2d of November their financial policy, or what may be so called, would not disclose itself with any definiteness until the meeting of Congress in December, 1881, all the business interests of the country would, therefore, for more than a year stand in absolute darkness as to what is to come. What destroys confidence in business and paralyzes energy and enterprise is not the actual disaster so much as the apprehension of impending dangers." In conclusion he asks: "What business man, what citizen of only average information, is there who does not know with certainty that the financial policy of the Republican Party, if kept in power, will be to go on maintaining our public credit, and, if possible, still improving it? Who does not know that the Republican candidate, Gen. Garfield, has throughout his whole public career, been one of the firmest defenders of the public faith and one of the ablest and most conspicuous champions of it?"

Mr. Schultz then introduced Col. Ingersoll, the speaker of the day. The cheering was terrific for several minutes. Raising his hand for silence, which was quickly granted, Col. Ingersoll then delivered his address. The points of it are given below:

COL. INGERSOLL'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE GREAT CITY OF NEW-YORK: This is the grandest audience I ever saw. This audience certifies that Gen. Garfield [cheers] is to be the next President of the United States, [cheers;] it certifies that a Republican is to be the next Mayor of New-York, [great cheering;] it certifies that the business men of New-York understand their interests, and that the business men are not going to let the country be controlled by the rebels of the South and the rabble of the North. [Cheers and applause.] In 1860 the Democratic Party appealed to force, now it appeals to fraud. In 1860 it appealed to the sword, now it appeals to the pen. [Cheers and applause.] The Democratic Party cannot be trusted with the property or honor of the people of the United States. [Cheers.] The City of New-York owes a great debt to the country. It has been built up by the labor of the country, and it owes it to the country to protect the best interests of the country. The farmer of Illinois looks to you merchants, and bankers, and brokers, and gentlemen of New-York to beat the rabble of New-York. [Applause.] You are to say to yourselves and to the great Republic, this City, doing the business of a hemisphere, that is in 10 years to be the financial Metropolis of the world, you owe it to yourselves to be true to the great principles of the Republican Party. [Cheers.] Every Republican knows why he is going to vote for Gen. Garfield. [Cheers.] The Republican believes in something. The Democrat keeps his back to the sun, and imagines he is a great man. [Laughter.] Take the worst ward in this City, and it will cast the highest Democratic majority. [Cheers.] You know it; so do I. [Laughter and applause.] There is not a university in the North or East or West that has not in it a Republican majority. There is not a penitentiary in the United States—[Cheers and applause, and shouts of "We know the rest," "Go on."] How did you know what I was going to say? There is not a penitentiary that has not in it a Democratic majority, [laughter,] and they know it. Two years ago there were about 283 convicts in the Maine penitentiary, but of the whole number there was only one Republican, [laughter; a voice, "He was the chaplain,"] and he broke out. [Cheers.] He said he didn't mind being in the penitentiary, but the company was a little more than he could stand. [Great laughter.]

The Democratic Party has been loaded down with infamy for 30 years, and it will never elect a President in this world. I give the Democratic Party notice that *it must change its name before the people will change the Administration*, and you'll have to change your natures, Democrats, and your *personnel*, and enough Republicans will have to join you to tell you how to conduct a campaign before you can elect a President. You want honest money; the only party for that is the party that resumed specie payments—that said that the greenbacks must be redeemed with gold. From 1873 to 1879, in those dark days, the Republican Party was true to its principles, as it always is, and it saved the honor of the United States, and you know it. [Cheers.] The Democratic Party did what it could to destroy our credit. You want free speech; there was no free speech in New-York City till the Republican Party came into power. It is an honor to belong to the party that Abraham Lincoln belonged to. [Cheers.] He was the greatest, the best, the purest, the kindest man who ever sat in the Presidential chair. [Cheers.] I tell you, if there is another life, and you come to see the judgment day, you need only say, "I was a good, square Republican all my life and at the time of my death," and you will be all right. [Laughter and cheers.] I have helped to beat the Democratic Party for the last 20 years, and I am going to keep at it. [Cheers.]

Look at the desperate means resorted to by the Democratic Party now. Not satisfied with having worn the tongue of slander to the very tonsils, they have appealed now to a crime. A deliberate and infamous forgery has been committed, and it has been upheld by leaders of the Democratic Party who call themselves respectable men. [A voice, "That's right! Go for Hewitt!"] No, I won't go for Hewitt. What is the use of my going for him when all New-York is going for him? [Laughter and cheers.] And there is no man going for Mr. Hewitt so much as Mr. Hewitt himself. I tell you to-night that that forgery makes doubly sure the election of James A. Garfield. [Cheers.] *The people of the North* hate forgery, they hate slander, and they have made up their minds to give to Gen. Garfield a vindication of which any man may be forever proud. The life of Gen. Garfield has been pure and unsullied from his boyhood up. With unusual opportunities placed before him of becoming a millionaire by dishonest means, he is a poor man to-day, and that one fact is the best refutation of the slanders which have been heaped upon him.

Then there is your candidate for Vice-President—Gen. Chester A. Arthur. [Cheers.] You all know him, a scholar, a brave, courteous gentleman, a man of honor and integrity. [Applause.] Then, he is a stanch Republican, one who was brave enough, when it was unpopular, to be a friend to the black people; when it was a dangerous thing to be a black man; when black men and women were hooted at in your streets and hounded by mobs—he dared stand up and defend them in their rights, and to show his sympathy for the oppressed race. I am proud of him for it, and so are you. [Cheers and applause.]

Democrats should quit the party that shot at the flag and that believed the baying of bloodhounds to be the music of the Union and lashes on the back to be legal tender for labor, and join the party that destroyed slavery, restored the Union, paid the national debt, and made the national credit equal to that of any other country—[a voice, "Better!" and applause]—the party that made a 4 per cent. bond worth $1 10. [Great applause.] Let us treat the South as well as the North. [Applause.] Let us improve their rivers and their harbors. [Applause.] I want to see their waters filled with commerce. [Cries of "Good, good."] I want to see their houses painted, ["Good,"] their fields fenced. ["Good."] I want to see school-houses in every town, ["good, good,"] school-books in the hands of every child, and newspapers and magazines in every house. ["Good, good," and applause.] Then the rays of the civilization of the nineteenth century will illumine the South, and in a little while that country will be filled with good Republicans. [Laughter and applause.]

Col. Ingersoll held the vast audience interested to the end. His voice appeared to reach to the outer skirts of the assemblage, for the applause and laughter was as general as it was frequent and hearty. While he was speaking some Democratic roughs in Wall-street, near William, attempted to make trouble, but two policemen promptly lugged them off. When Col. Ingersoll ceased it was nearly dark, and Mr. Schultz adjourned the meeting. The several organizations of business men fell into line and made a detour of the adjacent blocks, the Bankers and Brokers' Club acting as escort to the others. In Broad-street they separated, each association cheering the others, and proceeded to their respective rendezvous, where they severally dispersed.

GEN. GRANT COMING BACK.

HE WILL ARRIVE IN JERSEY CITY TO-MORROW MORNING.

The Republicans of Staten Island, who have been exceedingly anxious that Gen. Grant should get back to New-York in time to review the great turnout at Middletown of the Boys in Blue and other uniformed organizations, which is to take place to-morrow, will be delighted to hear that there is every probability that Gen. Grant will be able to accept their pressing invitation. He will leave Buffalo this morning at 7 o'clock, in a special car on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. A stop will be made at Bath, and Gen. Grant will remain there three hours. It is probable that he will have an opportunity to do no more than show himself at the stations along the road between Bath and Binghamton. He will arrive in Jersey City on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and will go to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. It is probable that he will go to Staten Island early on Saturday afternoon. Should he hold to his determination to return to Galena to vote for Garfield and Arthur, he will leave this City on Sunday night.

GOOD WORK IN CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 28.—The parade of the Boys in Blue this evening has been a great demonstration of the strength of the Republicans here. The marching won much applause. The Bigelow Battalion, the crack organization of the State, won especial favor. Cannon salutes were fired, and the Adams House was illuminated from top to bottom and decorated with a fine portrait of Gen. Garfield. Secretary Sherman has promised to speak here Saturday, and great preparations are making for his reception.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 28.—This city was all ablaze to-night with a grand torch-light procession, with delegates from all the neighboring towns in numbers over 10,000. Among them were at least 2,000 Irishmen, converted through the tariff publication issued by Mr. W. Cooper, of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of New-York. The office of the *Gazette* was illuminated and decorated with an immense flag covering the roadway. Col. John Farrell, United States Consul at Gloucester, England, is here, the guest of the Hon. A. H. Byington, working with no little effect among the Irishmen and the mechanics against the no tariff question.

THE CHINESE LETTER POSTMARK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Postmaster Ainger, of this city, in a telegram to Gov. Jewell, to-day, repeats his assertion that the postmark on the Morey letter was not in use in the Washington office at the time when the Chinese letter purports to have been mailed, and authorizes an offer of $1,000 for the production of any letter mailed in the Washington office on that date whose envelope bears a postmark identical with that of the published fac simile.

CIRCULATING THE FORGED LETTER.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Men were standing to-day at the doors of the public schools as the children came out and the entrances to factories and places where men are employed, distributing copies of the forged Garfield Chinese letter. The edition which is so industriously circulated is the one which purports to come from Republican Head-quarters. It is accompanied by approving comments, and headed "Garfield's Manly Letter on the Labor Question."

CLOSING CAMPAIGN WORK

GEN. GRANT AT A GREAT MEETING IN BUFFALO.

RECEIVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM—CHEERING AND APPLAUSE WHICH COULD HARDLY BE STOPPED—ADDRESSES BY GEN. GRANT AND SENATOR CONKLING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—At the great Republican mass-meeting held here this afternoon, which was addressed by Senator Conkling, Gen. Grant presided. On being presented by the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, the applause was long and deafening, and it was several minutes before order could be restored. As Gen. Grant stepped to the front of the *platform the applause and cheers were renewed. The General appealed for order*, but the crowd continued to shout and cheer. Finally, when an earnest appeal from Mr. Rogers seemed to be without effect, Gen. Grant said: "Fellow-citizens: As I cannot possibly make myself heard, I shall not say anything to you, but introduce to you at once Senator Conkling."

Then the General mounted the reporters' stand at one end of the platform and was cheered to the echo again and again. After several minutes delay Gen. Grant addressed the vast audience as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Unless order can be restored, it is not worth while for any one to attempt to speak. I am sure that I cannot make myself heard. I am highly gratified to see the great number of people that have turned out here to-day. I am convinced that the people of the great State of New-York are fully alive to the pending issues in this campaign. The Democratic Party, organized as it now is, is under the control of the rebel Brigadiers. We want at least a national party with a policy that will prevail in all sections. We are not willing and you are not willing, and among the people of the Empire State *there are men who will not submit to Southern rule*. We want to be ruled by Northern people while we are alive. I predict for this State the greatest victory it has ever had, and that it will be a victory from the Pacific to the Atlantic, throughout the entire Northern States, and that we will have a different organization to contend with in the next election from what we have now. We will have an organization then to contend with which will be divided into two parties, and not by two sections of the country. We will then have a free ballot and an honest ballot, which the people of this country are so determined to have, and if the South persists in a solid South they will be met by a solid North. I would make myself heard if I could, and say more to you, but it is impossible, and I will now introduce to you a speaker who can make himself heard—Senator Conkling, of the State of New-York.

A torch-light procession took place in the evening, at the conclusion of which a public reception was tendered Gen. Grant at the residence of the Hon. Sherman Jewett.

STATE WORK FOR GARFIELD.

MEETINGS IN SARATOGA, JOHNSTOWN, AND ELSEWHERE — REGISTRATION IN PORT JERVIS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The mass-meeting to-day has been a great success. Gen. Harrison, the Hon. Lewis Barker, John L. Hill, and ex-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio, spoke from the platform to an immense open-air meeting. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. This evening the town was illuminated, and fully 10,000 strangers were in town. The procession numbered over 3,000 men in uniform, and was the largest political demonstration ever seen in this part of the State.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Republican demonstration here last night was a magnificent success. The torch-light parade, in quality and proportions, was beyond the most sanguine expectations. Over 1,000 men were in line, a large proportion of them the prominent business men of this region. Two meetings were held in the two principal assembly rooms in this town. The Hon. F. X. Schoonmaker addressed one of them in his usual vigorous and convincing manner on the tariff question. The other was addressed by the Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago. Mr. Storrs made one of the most eloquent and telling speeches in this campaign in this region. He held his large and intelligent audience and kept them intensely interested until 12:30 o'clock, and apparently they would have staid until morning. Prominent Republicans here of all classes are unanimous in their thanks for the many able and eloquent speakers, and especially for the presence and address of Mr. Storrs—sent to this district by the State Committee. A good report on the night of election will be heard from Fulton County.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Board of Registry held its last sitting on Tuesday. Four of the seven districts in the township of Deer Park lie within the limits of this village, and the voters therein must be registered. The total number registered is 2,381. Of these over 1,000 were received in the Fifth District, and nearly that number was registered in the Fourth District. At Middletown, N. Y., the total registry was 2,619. There are large gains over the vote of the last election in all of the districts, and the vote this Fall will be an unusually large one. Garfield and Arthur will receive a large share of the increase.

MALONE, Oct. 28.—The grandest political demonstration ever seen in Franklin County took place in this town this afternoon and evening. The entire county was represented. An immense meeting was held at Concert Hall, Vice-President Wheeler presiding. It was very ably and eloquently addressed by the Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn. This evening the entire village was illuminated, and 2,000 torch-bearers were in the street, the procession containing many business men, and many voters who had formerly acted with the Democratic Party. Gen. O'Beirne addressed an immense out-door meeting after the parade.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The closing meeting of the campaign in this place was held to-night at Washington Hall. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Denis F. Burke, who, although nearly worn out by campaign labors, held his audience deeply interested for two hours with a very eloquent, forcible, and convincing speech. At the close of Gen. Burke's address the Rev. E. N. Manley, who was a school-mate of Gen. Garfield, and was graduated at the same time, was introduced to the audience, and spoke of the qualities and the ability of Gen. Garfield. The glee club sang patriotic airs, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the candidates, national, Congressional, and county. The meetings which have been held in this place during the campaign have been very largely attended by the laboring men, who have listened with attention to the issues of the campaign as presented by such able speakers as Burton T. Beach, the Hon. Lewis E. Carr, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, C. A. L. Goldey, F. X. Schoonmaker, and Gen. Denis F. Burke. We are now ready for the work of Tuesday next.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here this evening. Mr. M. C. Finley, a prominent lawyer and an old wheel-horse of the Democratic Party of this region, addressed a card to the public in the Palmyra *Journal* of this evening, announcing his support of the Republican Party, its principles, and candidates, and was the presiding officer of the meeting. He made an address explaining why he changed. He was followed by Frank F. Davis, of Lyons, a lawyer of eloquence and power. Both gentlemen have been life-long Democrats, but modern Democracy seems to have disgusted them. The bottom of the old Democratic hulk seems to be dropping out.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Last night this village had the largest and most brilliant display of torches ever witnessed here. The occasion was a county parade of the Boys in Blue, under the command of Major-Gen. Abram Merritt, commanding the Sixth Division of the Boys in Blue of the Counties of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan. Before the parade an immense meeting was held in the Opera-house, which was ably addressed by the Hon. Lewis E. Carr. Three Republican clubs came over from Tarrytown to participate in the parade, and a special train on the branch of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, with seven heavily loaded cars, brought clubs and companies from Ramapo, Suffern, Monsey, Nanuet, Mechanicsville, Spring Valley, Pearl River, Blauveltville, and Piermont. The procession went over a line of march about five miles in length, and made an imposing appearance. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A large number of our citizens illuminated and sent up fire-works, and there was cannon-firing during the entire evening. After the parade, the visiting clubs were escorted to the Smithsonian Hall, where a bountiful repast had been prepared, and was served by a number of the Republican ladies of the village. It was 2 o'clock this morning when the last of the Boys in Blue left the hall and returned to their homes.

GARFIELD AMONG OLD FRIENDS.

REVIVING PLEASANT MEMORIES WHEN VISITED BY A DELEGATION FROM PORTAGE COUNTY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—About 200 Portage County people visited Mentor to-day by special train. Gen. Garfield addressed them as follows:

JUDGE DAY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I once read of a man who tried to wear the armor and wield the sword of some ancient ancestor, but found them too large for his stature and strength. If I should try at this moment to wear and sway the memories which your presence awakens, I should be overwhelmed and wholly unable to marshal and muster the quick-coming throng of memories which this semi-circle of old friends and neighbors has brought to me. Here are school-fellows of 28 years; here are men and women who were my pupils a quarter of a century ago; here are venerable men, who, 21 years ago in the town of Kent, launched me upon the stormy sea of political life. I see others who were soldiers in the old regiment which I had the honor to command, and could I listen to the touching and thoughtful words of my friend, the venerable late Chief-Justice of Ohio, who has just spoken, without remembering that evening in 1861 of which he spoke too modestly, when he and I stood together in the old church at Hiram and called upon the young men to go forth to battle for *the Union and be enlisted before they slept*, and thus laid the foundation of the Forty-second Regiment? How can I forget all these things and all that has followed. How can I forget that 25 years of my life were so braided and intertwined with the lives of the people of Portage County, when I see men and women from all its townships standing at my door? I cannot forget these things while life and consciousness remain. No other period of my life can be like that. The freshness of youth, the very spring-tide of life, the brightening on toward noonday, all were with you and of you, my neighbors, my friends, my cherished comrades. In all the relations of social, student, military and political life and friendship, you are here, so close to my heart that I cannot trust myself to an attempt to marshal these memories with anything like coherence. To know that my neighbors and friends in Portage County, since the first day of my Congressional life, have never sent to any convention a delegate who was hostile to me; that through all the storm of detraction that roared around me the members of the Old Guard of Portage County have never wavered in their faith and friendship, but have stood an unbroken phalanx, with their locked shields above my head, and have given me their hearts in every contest—if a man can carry in his memory a jewel more precious than this, I am sure Judge Day has never heard what it is.

Well, gentlemen, on the eve of great events, closing a great campaign, I look into your faces and draw from you such consolation as even you cannot understand. Whatever the event may be, our past is secure; and whatever may befall me hereafter, if I can succeed in keeping the hearts of Portage County near to me, I shall know that I do not go far wrong in anything. For they are men who love the truth for truth's sake far more than they love any man. Ladies and gentlemen, all the doors of my house are open to you; the hand of every member of my family is outstretched to you; our hearts greet you, and we ask you to come in.

DIVIDING DEMOCRATIC VOTES.

REPUBLICANS THROWING AWAY A CHANCE GIVEN BY DEMOCRATIC DISCORD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—The Democracy of the Fifth District of Kentucky to-day nominated Major Thomas H. Hays as a candidate for Congress. Albert S. Willis, the present incumbent, served previous notice that he would not recognize the convention, and was, therefore, not recognized. To-day's convention was regular and authorized. Its officers were John M. Atherton, Chairman, and as Secretaries, Harry Weissinger and E. F. Madden. It was quite certain that Willis could not secure the nomination, and hence his bolt. The vote in this district is 23,000. Gen. Harlan, when a candidate for Governor, polled 8,200, the largest vote ever given a Republican. This year, with a natural tendency to Republicanism even in this district, the Republicans, who could win if they would, are preferring to help the Democratic bolter rather than rally around their nominee. A little money and some brains would send a Republican nominee to Congress from this district, but unless an outside pressure is given the Republicans here will not be up and doing.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The prospects of electing two, and perhaps three, Republican Congressmen from Kentucky are growing brighter every day. In the Tenth or Maysville district, Judge Thomas, Republican, is almost sure to defeat his opponent, Mr. Phister. A dispatch from Grayson to-night says Senator Cerro Gordo Williams, who has just returned from a canvass of the northern counties and districts, tells the Democratic managers that nothing but money, and lots of it, will prevent the election of Thomas. There are large numbers of coal miners and furnace laborers in this district, many of whom have belonged heretofore to the Greenback organization. They will go almost solidly for Thomas on the tariff question, and many Democrats will desert their candidate for the same reason. In the Eighth Congressional District, Gen. Speed S. Fry stands a good chance of election over P. B. Thompson. He and his friends are making a very active canvass, and the Democrats are badly frightened. In the Ninth District, the Hon. John D. White is pressing Thomas Turner, Democrat, very closely, and the Republicans are confidently claiming his election. There is also hope of a Republican gain in the Louisville district in consequence of the division of the Democrats.

A GOOD MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 18.—The Republicans of this the Second Congressional District of Mississippi, virtually closed the campaign in this city yesterday by one of the grandest demonstrations ever held in the State. Speeches were made by the Hon. George M. Buchanan, candidate for Congress; the Hon. James Hull, and W. H. Gibbs, of Jackson. There are about 1,000 more Republican voters in the district than Democrats and Greenbackers combined, and the Republicans were never more fully aroused and united. Col. Buchanan has made over 40 speeches in the district since the campaign opened. So alarmed have Manning's friends become that the services of Lamar, Walthall, Featherstone, and a host of local speakers have been constantly in demand. Nothing short of a most wholesale ballot-box robbery, and on a greater scale than has been practiced heretofore, can possibly prevent Buchanan's election.

INDORSED BY GREENBACKERS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 28.—The Greenback State Committee met here to-day and resolved to indorse the Hon. George A. Jenks, the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge.

THE LOYAL HOSTS OF IOWA

A MAJORITY OF 50,000 PROMISED FOR GARFIELD.

HIS VOTE OVER THAT FOR HANCOCK PLACED AS HIGH AS 80,000—THE GREENBACK STRENGTH WANING—GOOD PROSPECTS FOR GAINS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

DES MOINES, Oct. 25.—The canvass in this State, during its first stages, was unusually dull. The State and local nominations were made later, by six weeks or two months, than usual, and for weeks after the campaign was comparatively lifeless. The last few weeks, however, have witnessed a decided change. The attendance at meetings has much improved, the interest intensified, and the demand for documents for distribution greatly enlarged. Until to-day the campaign is the most active Iowa has known since 1868, or, perhaps, 1860. All parts of the State seem to be aroused, but notably the territory comprised in the two districts now represented in Congress by Greenbackers.

As matters now stand, the only serious contest is in the Sixth District, for which Gen. Weaver is the present member. Two years ago he was elected by 2,058 majority over Judge Sampson. This year the Democrats and Greenbackers have united in the nomination of John C. Cook, at present holding the office of District Judge, a gentleman who seems to be unable to decide how he will vote for President, although he seems to have succeeded in satisfying the friends of both Gens. Hancock and Weaver that he fully intends to vote for their respective candidate. This ambiguous position the Democrats seem to be satisfied with; for they said, when they thought there was hope for Hancock's election, that Cook, as a Democrat, and the only one in Congress from the State, would have control of its patronage, an opportunity for political profit he would not be likely to forego for any *sickly sentimentality toward the Greenback* Party. As Hancock's prospects have sunk to zero, it makes no difference to the Democrats who Cook's Presidential candidate is. Against Cook the Republicans have put in nomination the Hon. M. E. Cutts, *one of the ablest lawyers* in the State and an effective stump speaker. He *held for nearly five years* the office of Attorney-General, and as such prepared the leading argument, and a powerful one it was, in the great cases which elicited the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States establishing the right of Legislative control over railroads. Immediately upon the nominations being completed, Mr. Cutts challenged Judge Cook to a series of discussions upon political topics. Judge Cook replied that he would meet his rival as desired, provided the discussion was to be confined to questions likely to be brought before the next Congress. The Republican candidate did not fancy this attempt of his opponent to shake himself clear of the vulnerable record of the Democratic Party, and so expressed himself in the ensuing correspondence, but finally consented to meet Judge Cook on his own chosen ground. This result the Judge does not seem to have anticipated, because he then backed down altogether. The contest is an animated one, and both parties seem hopeful of carrying the district. Last year the district gave Gov. Gear 15,956; Trimble, his Democratic opponent, 10,038; and Campbell, National, 7,374, the majority against Gov. Gear being 1,456. From this number should be deducted 234, which represents the Prohibition vote, which, it is reasonably certain, will be cast with the Republicans, leaving 1,202 as the opposition majority to be overcome in the district. This majority the Republicans feel very confident of overcoming. The uniformly large increase of vote a Presidential election always brings to the Republican side in Iowa leads to the belief that this confidence is something more than a boastful expectation. The gains from 1878 to 1879 and the inspiration given to Republican effort by the glorious news from the October States, point in the same direction. In 1878, Gen. Weaver had a majority in six of the eight counties comprising the district. Last year Gov. Gear revolutionized one of the six. This year the Republicans hope to gain two more counties. The district is comprised of Appanoose, Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, and Wapello Counties, and of the whole number the Republicans are unwilling to concede any except Davis, which is the home of Gen. Weaver, where the three parties are about equally strong, the Greenbackers being a little the most numerous. The vote of the district will be about 40,000, nearly equally divided between the parties, with, in the opinion of shrewd calculators, a small majority on the Republican side.

In the other eight districts in the State the Democrats and Greenbackers are running separate tickets. Attempts have been made to unite them in the First, Third, and Seventh, but thus far unsuccessfully, although it is rumored to-day that Smith Mallory, Democrat, in the Seventh District, is to be withdrawn, so as to permit the opposition to combine on E. H. Gillette, the present Greenback member. One effort in this direction has been fruitless heretofore; but the hopelessness of electing any Democrat, and the desire of possessing enough Hancock men to defeat the Hon. John A. Kasson, the Republican nominee, may bring about the retirement of Gen. Mallory. It is the impression, however, that such action will only increase the majority Mr. Kasson will surely get over all opposition. Mr. Kasson was a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, and is now Minister to Austria. Two years ago Mr. Gillette was elected by 16,474 votes, against 15,546 for Col. Cummings, then the sitting member. Last year Gov. Gear had 18,144 votes for Governor in the district; the Democratic candidate 6,526, and the Greenbacker 8,949—a clear Republican majority of 2,669. No well-informed man thinks the Republican majority in the district is any less to-day than it was last year; but the opposition hang some hopes on Republican dissatisfaction with the nominee, the remnant of the bitter feud which distracted the party during Mr. Kasson's last terms in Congress. But this dissatisfaction has almost entirely disappeared, and whatever Republican votes Mr. Kasson loses will be quietly withheld from him, and very few of them will be cast for anybody else. His election by 8,000 majority is confidently expected, as well as the capture of every county in the district.

In the First District the Republicans have renominated the Hon. Moses A. McCoid, the Democrats William B. Culbertson, and the Greenbackers Daniel P. Stubbs. All the candidates live at Fairfield. In 1878 Mr. McCoid had 12,705 votes, Wesley Hobbs, Democrat, 7,945; A. H. Bereman, Greenbacker, 5,505; the opposition leading McCoid 745. Last year the Republican vote was 14,761, the Democratic 10,687, and the Greenback 3,021, a clear majority for the Republicans of 1,053. This majority will be doubled on the general ticket, but McCoid may run a little behind, yet not enough to endanger his election.

In the Second District the Republicans have nominated Major Sewall S. Farwell, at present Collector of Internal Revenue, and will elect him by not far from 2,000 majority over Roderick Rose, Democrat, and Lindley Hooper, Greenbacker. Mr. Rose is not unlikely to run something ahead of his ticket. He is now Mayor of Davenport, and is personally well liked. He is also at the head of the Order of United Workmen throughout the country, the oldest and most substantial of the fraternities which make life insurance a feature of their polity. It was, doubtless, in view of his supposed popularity with this order, which has several hundred members in the district, that Rose was nominated. But it will not win.

In the Third District the Hon. Thomas Updegraff has been renominated. The Democrats support William G. Stewart and the Greenbackers M. H. Moore, both of Dubuque. This is the closest district in the State except the Sixth. Two years ago Mr. Updegraff led the Democratic candidate 1,687 votes, but lacked 3,569 of a majority. Last year Gov. Gear had 131 majority. Should the opposition unite, the result on Congressman will be extremely doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

The Fourth District is overwhelmingly Republican. Whatever else may be charged

against Republican management in Iowa, unfair treatment of the opposition in the matter of Congressional apportionment cannot be alleged. Had the Democrats been in control of the Legislature which made the present apportionment, it would have been extremely difficult for them to gerrymander the State in the interest of their party better than it was done for them by the Republicans. Three districts—the Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth—last year gave 34,080 Republican majority, and at the same time the entire Republican majority in the State was only about 26,000. Three districts were made doubtful, and of the others the Greenback heresy has prevailed very extensively in two. The Fourth District, in 1878, elected the Hon. Nathaniel C. Deering by 11,809 over a Greenbacker, and by 6,089 over all. Last year the majority for Gov. Gear was 8,865. This year the Republican majority will be from 10,000 to 15,000. Mr. Deering's opponents are Joseph S. Root, Democrat, M. B. Doolittle, Greenbacker, and Ephraim J. Dean, Independent. The last named will get a few hundred, possibly 1,000, votes, but less, perhaps, from the Republican side than from the opposition.

The Hon. William G. Thompson, who was elected last year in the Fifth District in place of Rush Clark, deceased, is the Republican nominee, with Robert E. Austin, Democrat, and A. F. Palmer, Greenbacker, as competitors. In 1878 Mr. Clark had 14,2[illegible], Carter, Fusion, 12,011, and Timothy Brown, Independent Democrat, 697, a Republican majority of 1,297. In 1879 Major Thompson had 18,150, against [illegible],608 for Calhoun, Democrat and National, and [illegible]76 for Byington, Independent Democrat; a Republican majority of 7,671. This majority will hardly be maintained this season, because the fusion of last year was by no means perfect, and its candidate was not personally popular. The Republican vote is estimated at 20,000, against 16,000 for all the opposition candidates.

In the Eighth District, the Republicans have nominated Col. William P. Hepburn, of Clarinda, a man of fine ability, and one of the best stumpers in the State. Against him the candidates are Robert Percival, Democrat, and H. C. Ayres, Greenbacker. Were the opposition to unite, Hepburn would beat them 4,000.

In the Ninth District, ex-Gov. Cyrus C. Carpenter is the Republican candidate. He is able and popular, and will be re-elected by perhaps 10,000 over both opponents—P. M. Guthrie, Democrat, and Daniel Campbell, Greenbacker.

In the foregoing estimates the Greenback vote has not been distinguished from the mass of the opposition, and it is not easy to estimate its proportions. A year ago it was rather more than one-third of the opposition, and it will probably fall off slightly this year.

The following are trustworthy estimates of the Presidential vote this year by Congressional districts:

District.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.
I.	19,000	14,500	3,500
II.	19,000	15,000	3,000
III.	19,000	10,000	2,500
IV.	24,000	8,500	3,000
V.	22,000	12,000	3,000
VI.	20,000	12,000	2,000
VII.	22,000	9,000	9,000
VIII.	22,500	12,000	5,500
IX.	24,000	9,000	6,000
Total	191,500	100,000	42,500

It would not surprise well-informed politicians if Garfield should lead Hancock 90,000, and have a clear majority of 50,000.

The Republican Congressional candidates, if elected, will make the ablest delegation Iowa has ever sent to Congress. This fact alone makes their triumph especially desirable.

A DISPUTED LAND GRANT CLAIM.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL DELIVERS AN IMPORTANT DECISION IN FAVOR OF A RAILROAD COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Attorney-General to-day made an important decision touching the legal right of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to public lands by reason of continuing the construction and equipment of its road under the act of Congress organizing that company. The Atlantic and Pacific Company has been succeeded by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, but for the past nine years no addition has been made to its road-bed and track, and, therefore, no claim could be made upon the Government for lands, the grant being contingent upon the construction and equipment of the road. Recently, however, the St. Louis and San Francisco Company began the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Road from its western terminus, and having constructed 50 miles of road, made application to have the same inspected by United States Commissioners, preparatory to having the same accepted by the Government, and public lands transferred to the company as lands earned under the charter of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. When this application was made at the Interior Department, the question arose as to whether the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Company had not been forfeited by reason of the failure of the company or its successors to complete the road within a given period of time. This question was referred to the Attorney-General, and that officer to-day rendered an opinion in favor of the company. The Attorney-General holds that as the acts of Congress organizing the Atlantic and Pacific and Northern Pacific Companies do not expressly provide for the forfeiture of the land granted these two companies, they can claim the lands thus granted whenever earned, unless Congress should, by legislation, exercise the reserved right to take possession of the roads and complete their construction, as provided in the acts by which the two companies named were organized. Acting upon this decision, Commissioners were to-day appointed to inspect the section of the Atlantic and Pacific Road just completed, and should the same appear to have been constructed and equipped as required by law, it will be accepted, and patents will be issued for the lands thus earned.

THE COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT CAPTURE—ONLY BONDS OF JULY, 1861, COUNTERFEITED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The experts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who have been examining the counterfeit 6 per cent. United States bonds recently captured, have discovered several points of difference between the spurious and genuine bonds. In order to guard the public against imposition, the results of the examination by the experts, when completed, will be fully described in the newspapers. A description of the distinguishing marks by which the counterfeits may be detected is being prepared and will be ready for publication to-morrow. The work of the counterfeiters was confined to the issue of the bonds of July, 1861, known as sixes of 1881, which are redeemable in July next. These bonds were printed from plates engraved by the American Bank Note Company, and, being the first issued on account of the rebellion, are not so well engraved and printed as the more recently issued Government bonds, which are printed on fibre or other distinctive paper, and in the engraving of which unusual care was bestowed to guard against counterfeiting. It is believed that the counterfeiters failed to negotiate any of the spurious bonds.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $502,195 01, and from Customs $697,-068 89.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 400,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New-Orleans Mints.

The annual report of the Appointment Division of the Post Office Department for the last fiscal year was completed to-day. It shows that the number of Post Offices in operation in the United States on the 30th of June last was 42,989, an increase of 2,134 during the year. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-one of the Postmasters are appointees of the President. The remaining 41,228 offices are filled by appointments of the Postmaster-General.

SUICIDE FROM FEAR OF ASTHMA.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Margaret Flitt, 50 years old, committed suicide this morning by severing an artery in her arm with a case-knife. She had long been a sufferer from asthma, and frequently declared she would commit suicide rather than die by suffocation from the disease. [illegible] She leaves a husband and six children. She was born in Germany.

SPRAGUE FAMILY TROUBLES

THE EX-GOVERNOR'S RIGHTS AND HOME INVADED.

MR. SPRAGUE INSULTED AND ASSAULTED BY TRUSTEE CHAFFEE AT A MEETING OF THE PROVIDENCE FIRST NATIONAL BANK STOCKHOLDERS—AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF CANONCHET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—A great deal of small talk has been indulged in to-night over the scandalous termination of the meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank held this afternoon. Among the gentlemen present were ex-Gov. Sprague and Trustee Chaffee. When the time came to vote ex-Gov. Sprague arose to cast his vote as representing the Aquidneck Company, of which he is Trustee. He presented documents signed by the Secretary of the company, showing that a meeting of its stockholders had been held, and that he had been duly authorized to represent the company. No sooner had he presented his papers than Trustee Chaffee challenged his vote, on the ground that he was not chosen at a regular meeting, and that the papers were, therefore, irregular. Mr. Sprague replied that he was backed up by the by-laws of the company, and should vote; that he was the only one of the debtors anxious to pay off the creditors, and that he alone represented the morale of the company. Thereupon Mr. Chaffee waxed wroth and made an insulting remark to Mr. Sprague, which was greeted with hisses from the other stockholders, and Mr. Chaffee so far forgot himself as to shake his fist in Mr. Sprague's face. No vote was taken, the Chairman deciding to adjourn the matter one week, for the purpose of having settled the question as to who was to vote on the Aquidneck stock. If Mr. Sprague had been permitted to vote, the bank would have been thrown into liquidation and the King party have been defeated.

After the meeting had adjourned the ex-Governor quietly sauntered out of the banking rooms and, with hands in his pockets, stood talking with a friend. Mr. Chaffee came up behind him and, clutching him by the throat, attempted to beat him, intending to do so with a very heavy crutch which he is obliged to use on account of a lame leg. Just as the blow was about to descend an officer grappled with him, and, freeing Mr. Sprague's throat, threw Mr. Chaffee back, and forced him into the banking-rooms. Mr. Chaffee's conduct is universally condemned by all, and Mr. Sprague is complimented for not having lost his temper during the trying scenes of the afternoon.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Oct. 28.—Two men, Mr. Guild, confidential clerk of Trustee Chaffee, and Mr. Parkurst, son of lawyer Parkurst, left Providence this morning on an early train for Canonchet to take possession, so it was said. Ex-Gov. Sprague was at once given notice of their intentions and prepared to fortify the place. Both gate entrances were guarded by mounted young men. They were instructed to allow no one to pass, and to warn any who might attempt it. Arriving at the Narragansett Pier, the two men who left Providence took the next train back. One got off at Wakefield, a station a short distance up the road. The other went to Kingston, but came back across country to Wakefield, meeting the other. Ex-Gov. Sprague and his friends in Canonchet were given notice in the mansion were the ex-Governor and his son Willie, 15 years old; Dr. Green, of Providence; Mrs. Dr. Green, and their son. A housekeeper, first employed three days ago, was discharged this morning, she being suspected of being a party to a scheme by which the agents of Thompson and Trustee Chaffee were to gain entrance to Canonchet, in which she was to gain possession of the keys and unlock the doors. The two men from Providence, after waiting around some time, returned home. The housekeeper, whose name is Miss Miles, was found to-night at her present stopping-place, the Congdon House, where she has worked for two years past. She utterly disclaims any knowledge of the plans of either side, and does not know why she was discharged. The suspicions regarding her were partly well founded, as her actions and inquiries previous to engaging with the Governor were such as to excite distrust.

Mr. Sprague apprehended an attack to-day because he had what he considered reasons to believe that it was a part of a scheme to prevent his voting at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank. He had obtained the proxies of his mother and aunt, the principal owners in the Aquidneck Company, which, with the vote of other favorable stockholders, would successfully oppose the plans of the King and Chaffee interest. Canonchet belongs to the Aquidneck Company, and ex-Gov. Sprague is in possession by favor of the owners. Mr. Sprague appointed Dr. J. B. Green custodian during his absence, and then took a late train to Providence in time to attend the bank meeting. He returned to Canonchet at midnight. The report of the arrival of the deputies from Providence circulated rapidly through the village, and brought a large number of the inhabitants to the gates of Canonchet, ready to render any assistance to the ex-Governor. Dr. Green has reason to believe that Mrs. Sprague is now at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence. Mr. Corbin was there to-day.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA HONORED.

HE RELATES HIS POLAR EXPERIENCE AT A RECEPTION IN CHICKERING HALL.

Chickering Hall was crowded in every part last evening by an audience of ladies and gentlemen who gathered to take part in a reception tendered by the American Geographical Society to Lieut. Frederick Schwatka and his associates of the Franklin search party. Around the front of the platform were a large number of exceedingly interesting relics of the Schwatka, Franklin, Hall, and other Arctic expeditions, and over one of the stage entrances hung an American flag with this inscription: "The first and only American flag at the North Magnetic Pole, (unfurled July 4, 1879,) and the only American flag carried west of the one-hundredth meridian from the Atlantic coast." On the opposite side of the stage hung a smaller American flag which had been in the Arctic region with five different expeditions. Among the gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform were Lieut. Schwatka, Col. William H. Gilder, Henry Klutschak, and Frank Melms, the four white men companions of Lieut. Schwatka in the Franklin search party; Astronomer Bryan, of the Polaris expedition; Gen. Nathaniel Michler, United States Army; W. H. H. Moore, N. P. Bailey, J. Carson Brevoort, Prof. James T. Gardiner, Francis Baker, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Prof. John Forsyth, United States Army; Charles Chaillé Long, Capt. William Arthur, Royal Navy; William Remsen, the Rev. N. Bjerring, Gen. George W. Cullum, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, F. M. Kelly, Harlow M. Hoyt, F. A. Stout, and Elial F. Hall. Chief-Justice Daly presided, and made the opening address, in which he showered praises upon Lieut. Schwatka and his associates for the successful result of their long Arctic search in deciding the question of Sir John Franklin's fate. He then introduced the Lieutenant, who read, in very low tones, an interesting paper giving, in a condensed form, a history of the sledge journey of over 3,000 miles which he and his party successfully performed, and in which they penetrated much nearer to the North Pole than any previous exploring expedition. This journey was the longest ever made and the first conducted through the heart of an Arctic Winter, pronounced by the Esquimaux themselves to have been exceptionally severe. The coldest temperature ever recorded by white men in the field was experienced by them, there being 16 days when the average temperature was 100° below the freezing point Fahrenheit, and 27 days when it was below —50° Fahrenheit. On one occasion the mercury fell to —71°.

At the close of Lieut. Schwatka's remarks about 80 stereopticon views were thrown upon a large curtain and explained by the Lieutenant. They were rough drawings, made by members of the party, of scenes and incidents of the expedition. Col. Gilder then told the history of some of the relics exhibited, and then Dr. Isaac I. Hayes was introduced, and delivered an interesting address about Lieut. Schwatka's expedition and others which had preceded it.

DID RENAUD DIE A NATURAL DEATH?

Jacques Julius Renaud died on Aug. 8, during the absence in Paris of the woman who was known as his wife. Yesterday a Frenchman, who refused to give his name, called at the Coroners' office, and demanded that Renaud's body be exhumed and examined, to ascertain whether he died a natural death. Mme. Renaud, who says she is Renaud's widow, is now living on West Third-street. She said yesterday that she left her husband at the Hotel Alsacien the first week in August to go to Paris and sell her property. Returning about the middle of September, she learned that he had died and left all his goods to a Frenchman named Sollohon, at No. 87 West Third-street, by a will made just before his death. Sollohon pawned some of the goods at No. 75 South Fifth-avenue. The will was drawn by a lawyer named Methot, at No. 319 Broadway. Mme. Renaud suspects that when the will was made Renaud was not in the proper frame of mind to make it. On the other hand, Sollohon charged her with poisoning Renaud before she went to Paris. Mme. Renaud, indignant at this charge, is determined to have the body examined, and she also declares she will find out why Renaud signed the will with a cross instead of his signature, as she has heard that his hand was guided in the act by some one at his bedside.

A CHINESE RIOT IN CANTON

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The steamer Gaelic brings the following intelligence: A serious riot took place in Canton on Sept. 15, between two rival factions of the lower order of natives. The immediate cause of the outbreak was a fire in a shed near the Roman Catholic cathedral. The French priests endeavored to quell the disturbance and were assaulted with stones and bricks [illegible] by the rioters, and the mission house was attacked. The military were called out and, after firing a volley or two, the mob was dispersed. Some lives were lost among the natives, and one of the priests was wounded. The Governor of Macao sent a gunboat to the scene, but order had been restored by the prompt action of the Chinese officers before its arrival.

DEATH OF DR. EDWARD SEGUIN.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST.

Dr. Edward Seguin, the celebrated specialist in the treatment of idiocy and allied nervous diseases, died yesterday at his residence, No. 41 West Twentieth-street, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Dr. Seguin was a son of T.-O. Seguin, and was a native of Clamecy, France, where he was born on Jan. 20, 1812. He was educated at the Colleges of Auxerre and St. Louis, Paris, and at the outset of his professional life began the formation of a system for the physiological training and education of idiots, a work which occupied a great deal of his time and attention, and of which he was up to the day of his death the recognized leader. In 1837 he undertook the treatment of an idiotic boy, in the study of whose case he benefited from the advice of Itard and Esquirol, his teachers. Before 1839 Dr. Seguin instituted the first school for idiots, which was the parent establishment of 75 institutions for idiots since opened in civilized countries. Of these, the 11 schools in the United States which he helped to organize are believed to be the most prosperous. Shortly after the revolution of 1848 Dr. Seguin came to this country, spending the ensuing 10 years in Ohio, at first in Cleveland and latterly in Portsmouth. He subsequently revisited France, and on returning to the United States settled in this City, where he completed his studies, graduating as M. D. at the University College in 1861. A year later he was elected a member of the American Medical Association. In 1866 he began to devote much of his time to a special study of animal heat, which enabled him to make valuable additions to the fund of knowledge on that subject, and which led to his invention of important instruments specially adapted to thermography. His collected writings are regarded as constituting in themselves an excellent working library. "Hygiène et Education des Idiots," 1843; "Images Graduées à l'Usage des Enfants Arriérés et Idiots;" "Traitment Moral, Hygiène, et Education des Idiots et des autres Enfants Arriérés," 1846; "J. R. Pereire, Premier Instituteur des Sourds et Muets en France," 1847; "Historical notice of the Origin and Progress of the Treatment of Idiots," translated by Dr. J. S. Newberry, 1852; "Idiocy and its Treatment by the Physiological Method," revised by a son of the author, Dr. E. C. Seguin, in 1866; "New Facts and Remarks Concerning Idiocy," 1870; "Medical Thermometry," 1871; "Prescription and Clinic Records," 1865-77; "Mathematical Tables of Vital Signs," 1865-77; "Thermomètres Physiologiques, Manual of Thermometry for Mothers, Nurses, Teachers," &c., 1873; "Official Report on Education at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873," published in 1875; "International Uniformity in the Practice and Records of Physic," and "Medical Thermometry and Human Temperature," 1876. At the time of his death Dr. Seguin was President of the American Association of Medical Officers, having charge of institutions for the education of idiots. His funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Seguin's career in the literature of medicine, and particularly in that of psychological medicine, has been one of more than ordinary brilliancy. Endowed by nature with a sympathetic and sensitive temperament, conjoined to fine powers of analysis, his later professional life was devoted almost exclusively to the educational treatment of idiocy and allied diseases. His work on the education of idiots, although published some years ago, still holds place as a classic in medical literature, and has passed through several editions. In it he distinguishes clearly between the stolid forms of idiocy arising from poverty, [illegible], and the causes and those more interesting forms in which mental eclipse is conjoined to extraordinary development of some single faculty—such as music, drawing, or mathematics, cases of the latter usually occurring in families in good circumstances as consequences of a group of causes not often illustrated in the lower grades of society. His interest in educational institutions and his acquirements in the history and science of the subject led to his appointment as United States Commissioner on Education at the Vienna Exposition in 1873. He spent nearly a year in Europe, principally in the various educational centres, studying the salles d'asyle of France and the kindergarten schools of Germany in their latest aspects. He even peered closely into the methods pursued in European schools for deaf mutes, comparing them with American, and bringing to bear upon the criticism of the subject a special knowledge of the physiology of deaf mutism which rendered his brief dissertation a valuable contribution to science. On his return he issued a report of some 200 pages, which has gone through several editions. His studies of the salle d'asile and the kindergarten in Europe led to the memoir on "Garden Schools" recently read before the New-York Academy of Sciences, in which he proposed to incorporate with our existing public school system a method of out-door training, to develope alike the muscles, the special senses, and the intellectual faculties, by means of natural history studies at the Park. The essay met with a cordial reception by the Academy, but such reforms are only to be brought about by persistent agitation, and little popular interest was awakened. Of late years, also, Dr. Seguin was one of the leaders of the movement for the introduction of the metric system, having contributed half a dozen brief memoirs to the literature of what is styled medical uniformity. As one of the delegates from the American Medical Association, Dr. Seguin was instrumental in obtaining the appointment of a committee to investigate the feasibility of the introduction of the system as a part of the language of science in Great Britain. He also represented the association at the International Medical Congress for three successive years—1876, 1877, and 1878—and was a prolific contributor to the three volumes of transactions. One of his most recent and valuable memoirs was that contributed to the transactions of the American Medical Association at the last meeting. The paper was based upon two cases of idiocy treated upon the plan of arousing the dormant intellect and developing the stunted brains by means of manual and optical training—education in voluntary movements, first by imitation of the movements of an instructor, and finally proceeding to movements self-originated by force of habit. The article was entitled the "Physiological Training of the Idiotic Hand," and marked a departure from current theories in the doctrine that the peripheral nerves, not the brain, furnish the starting-point of many of our most complex ideas and sentiments. He subsequently married the lady to whose intelligent co-operation he was indebted for his success in these cases.

STATEN ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

STAPLETON, Staten Island, Oct. 28.—A very large and enthusiastic Garfield and Arthur meeting was held here to-night. The hall was thronged, there being no standing room. Many Germans were present to hear Judge Dittenhoefer, who spoke eloquently for about an hour and a half. His address made a strong impression. Speaking of the folly of intrusting the Administration of the Union to the Southern Democracy, he said: "The South, during four years, waged war to destroy the Union; they gave up the fight only when they could fight no longer—not a day sooner, and now—no punishment having been imposed upon a single rebel for his treason, all with a single exception having been reinvested with rights they had forfeited—they are seeking to control the Government they could not destroy, and the loyal people of the North are asked to aid them in their mad attempt. Bismarck, trusting no diplomatic promise, knowing that the French heart must burn with a desire to recover what was lost, is ever preparing himself to be ready when the attack comes. We here, in the North, are asked to forget that the Southerners are human. Since they were beaten, not convinced, the same feelings, ambitions, and aspirations which led to the war still animate them. We are asked to forget that, for is it conceivable that we could for a moment think of intrusting them with the Administration unless we did forget that they were human?"

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH ACTOR.

Charles Harcourt, an English actor of considerable repute, fell through an insecure trap-door during a recent performance in Drury-Lane Theatre, London, and sustained fatal injuries. His death was announced in a cable dispatch yesterday. Mr. Harcourt had played for nearly 18 years in London, his first appearance in that city having been made in March, 1863, as Robert Audley, in "Lady Audley's Secret," at the St. James's Theatre. More recently he was seen at the Haymarket as Claude Melnotte and as Pygmalion, in W. S. Gilbert's poetic comedy, and at the Adelphi as Count d'Aubeterre, in "Proof," known here as "A Celebrated Case."

THE MAINE AMENDMENTS.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The Standing Committee on Election Returns, to which was referred the returns of votes given the 13th day of September, upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the election of the Governor by a plurality instead of a majority of votes, and the amendment changing the term of office of Senators and Representatives, report that the number of votes thrown for the amendment providing for the election of the Governor by a plurality is: In favor, 57,015; opposed, 35,403. The number of votes thrown for the amendment changing the terms of office of Senators and Representatives is: In favor, 61,632; opposed, 17,316. The figures vary somewhat from the clerk's figures already published, and furnish additional proof that an official count is necessary to settle the question of who is Governor. At present it is the sheerest folly to claim the State for either Plaisted or Davis.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Tom Betts, colored, killed R. T. Moore, white, to-day, near Jonesboro. Moore was an old citizen of Clayton County. The dispute was about the proceeds of a sale of cotton. Betts was arrested.

KELLY TALKS IN THE HALL

ADDRESSING HIS FOLLOWERS, WHO YELL AT SIGHT OF HIM.

PROMISING LARGE THINGS—MR. GRACE AND HIS RELIGION—IRVING HALL ALSO MEETS—MR. HEWITT STILL SAYING GEN. GARFIELD'S FORGED SIGNATURE IS GENUINE.

The so-called united Democracy held a ratification meeting in Tammany and Irving Halls last evening, and a large crowd was gathered together by the aid of fire-works and brass bands. Two stands were erected in front of Tammany, and one in front of Irving Hall, and the outside meetings were well attended. The feature of the evening was the address of John Kelly. When the Irving Hall wing reads what he said of them, it is very doubtful if the "union" cause will be strengthened. A torch-light procession, in which several Democratic organizations participated, was a feature of the demonstration.

Tammany Hall was full by 7:30 of the usual Democratic crowd. At 8 o'clock John Kelly, Recorder Smyth, Charles H. Truax, and about 30 others stepped upon the platform. The appearance of Mr. Kelly was greeted with a storm of applause, and when it had subsided the Hon. Henry L. Clinton was nominated and elected President of the meeting. Mr. Clinton made a half-hour's speech in which he was careful to enumerate all the good things which Democracy has done, and to omit all the bad things. When he concluded the crowd called loudly for Mr. Kelly, but there was a long series of resolutions to be read, and Mr. Kelly did not respond. The resolutions indorsed the nominations of the National Convention, and gave a brief sketch of the life of William R. Grace, the Democratic nominee for Mayor. After their passage Mr. Kelly was again called for, but the crowd was forced to hear a tedious speech from A. J. Requier before the Tammany chieftain gratified its curiosity. Mr. Requier's speech was devoted chiefly to an attempt to prove that Gen. Garfield is in favor of Chinese emigration, and he unblushingly referred to the letter which has been proved to be a forgery as a proof of his position.

At the close of Mr. Requier's speech Mr. Kelly took the floor, and was received with loud yells. He spoke for nearly two hours. No political canvass, he said, had ever caused so much excitement as the present one, and the reason for this was that the conservative element of the country believed that if the Republican Party were kept in power it would end in the subversion of the liberties of the American people. "Now," said the great chief, "there is a chance for the American people to change their government, and if they do not do it, then I say that there will be a blot which time can never wipe away from their escutcheon." Mr. Tilden, the speaker said, was elected President four years ago by a majority of the people of the United States. The returns of the State of Florida in that election were "corrupted," and "corrupted by money." Mr. Kelly asserted that the Republicans were trying to-day to corrupt the country by the use of money. He advanced the startling proposition that all the great demonstrations that had taken place in this City during the campaign cost money, and that the money did not come from the working men whom he saw before him. A tremendous effort is being made, he said, to carry this State for the Republicans by the aid of repeaters. They are scattered all over the City now. "Is there any question," he shouted, "as to the manner in which the State of Indiana was carried? Thousands of voters were colonized in that State, and went to the polls and voted. Can that programme be carried out again there? I do not believe it. I have no doubt about the great State of New-York. Few Republicans are spending a large amount of money here, but there are still enough legitimate Democratic voters left to carry the State for Hancock and English. I promise you to-night, fellow-citizens, that in spite of Republican colonization, this city will roll up a majority of 55,000 for the Democratic ticket. Our party is united. Within the last few days the past has been forgotten. There is unity now everywhere in this Democratic City. The Irving Hall Democrats have seen the error of their ways, and have come back to us in this old hall—the home of Democracy. They feel that they have done what was wrong. But that is all in the past. We are united again. And yet the Republicans tell us they are going to elect their Mayor.

"Now, I want to talk to you about our candidate for Mayor. We selected William R. Grace principally for the reason that he was not a political partisan. He is a successful business man, and was it not reasonable for us to assume that he would make a successful business Mayor? If there is any man within my hearing so mean as to oppose Mr. Grace because he is a Catholic in religion, I don't know that I have the logic to convince that man of his error. But, my friends, we are all American citizens. When we marched together in the war for the Union we never asked what was the religion of our comrades. Is there a man in this hall who would be so mean as to twit another on his religious convictions? I have seen in the papers what I think is an uncharitable statement, to say the least of it, that the Controller of this City, and the Sheriff of this City, are Catholics, and that it will not do to elect a Catholic Mayor. Because the Controller and the Sheriff are Catholics, does it follow that they have not done their whole duty to the City? Is there a man in office here to-day—Catholic, Protestant, Jew, or Pagan,—who is accused of corruption? If there be one I do not know him. I am sorry to say that there are a number of native American Democrats who declare that they will not support Mr. Grace because he is a Catholic. Shame on them! Shame on any man who harbors such a feeling in his breast! We are all Americans, and we all love our country, whether born on the soil or not. Will any liberal American oppose any man for office on the ground of his religion? I do not believe it. I cannot believe it." Mr. Kelly made an appeal to his hearers to vote the straight Democratic ticket, and advised every man to leave his work on election day and labor at the polls. Lester B. Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, followed in a brief address, and the Tammany Hall meeting then adjourned.

Irving Hall was filled with a motley crowd of people, a very large number of them being evidently young persons, who will not vote at the next election. Col. Emanuel B. Hart presided. Mr. Faulkner, of the Democratic State Committee, was the first speaker. His remarks were chiefly in regard to the prospects of the Democratic Party for success next Tuesday, and he made a labored effort to prove that it was in favor of a tariff that would protect working men. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt endeavored to vindicate his character from attacks which he said had been made on it by the press. He had always been tender, he said, with his political opponents, and had refrained as far as he could from discussing the character of the Republican candidate for President. Secretary Sherman had paid him [the speaker] a compliment in his late speech at the Cooper Institute, and he wished to return the compliment by saying that Mr. Sherman was a man of ability—the ablest man in the Republican Party. He, however, found fault with him for saying that he had not strenuously favored the resumption of specie payment. He was emphatically in favor of hard money, and had supported all measures for resumption in Congress. He went on to argue that resumption had been brought about mainly because of the present prosperity of the country. Referring to the forged letter of Mr. Garfield, he said that after examining it he did not think that the body of the letter was in Garfield's handwriting, being probably written, as he thought, by a clerk or an amanuensis, but he was sure that the signature was genuine. He still believed so. If it was a forgery, he hoped that the forger would be punished, but at present the only thing to show that it was not was Garfield's unsupported assertion. His relations with Gen. Garfield had been pleasant. "He was an attractive man," and "he had never seen his equal in intellect." However, he did not believe that he had the courage of his convictions, and voted differently from the way he was expected to.

The Hon. Alfred M. Waddel, of North Carolina, was the next speaker. He introduced himself as coming from that "down-trodden, abused, and impoverished land," the South. The issue of the election depended on the votes of the Empire State. He was a representative of the people "who had been crucified, outraged, and wronged by the people who wished to perpetuate their power." The only thing for the South and Northern Democrats to do was to follow the lead of the man "whose temporary residence was now on Governor's Island." He asked if there were "any weak-kneed Democrats present," to which there was a faint reply from the crowd. He adjured them to stiffen up their backbone and follow Hancock. The party was in the last trench. At the conclusion of his remarks the crowd yelled and the band played the Southern air of "Dixie."

Ex-Senator John Fox, to the surprise of many, was the next speaker. There was considerable confusion when he began to speak, and a row for a few minutes seemed imminent. Silence being established, he went on to say that, though he had been forced out of the Irving Hall organization, he refused to be kicked out of the party. Individuals might usurp power, but they could not drive men out of the Democratic ranks. He was in favor of Hancock, and hoped that all Democrats would support him. Mr. James E. Morrison next spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

QUEER PLEA OF THE PHILADELPHIANS.

From the Philadelphia Times, Oct. 27.

On Oct. 10 the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, with a view to ascertaining all the circumstances under which Francis Murphy, the temperance orator, became dispossessed of the residence on North Eighteenth-street which was presented to him by a number of temperance men, directed the temperance committee to make a report of the whole transaction. The Chairmen of the Executive and Temperance Committees exchanged correspondence on the subject, and the result was embodied in the report of the Executive Committee, which was presented by Chairman R. R. Hinckley at a meeting of the association last evening. The committee reported that they had investigated the whole matter thoroughly pertaining to the presentation of the house, and found that neither the association nor the Committee on Temperance, as a committee, had any share or part in the transaction. The whole matter, the report said, was conceived and carried out by a number of gentlemen who were acting entirely as individuals, and not in any way representing the association. Mr. Murphy has nothing but the kindest feelings toward the association and the committee, and there is no feeling on his part except of thanksgiving in being relieved from a present which he could not afford to carry, as shown by letters from him to the committee. The report was unanimously adopted.

CINCINNATI BEER.

LARGE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION—HOW MANY MILLION GLASSES THE CITY DRANK LAST YEAR.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 26.

The following information is from advance sheets of the annual report to the Chamber of Commerce of Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent:

"The past year has brought the largest production in malt liquors that has ever been witnessed in this locality, the aggregate having reached in this city alone 655,580 barrels, compared with 558,709 in 1878-9, 550,518 in 1877-8, 475,212 in 1876-7, 476,228 in 1875-6, 432,177 in 1874-5, 465,886 in 1873-4, and 467,799 in 1872-3. The offices of Covington and Newport produced in the last year 52,800 barrels, compared with 47,749 in 1878-9, 44,479 in 1877-8, 39,394 in 1876-7, and 40,586 in 1875-6. The three cities produced for the late year, in the aggregate, 708,380 barrels, or 21,957,780 gallons, in comparison with 606,449 barrels or 18,799,919 gallons in 1878-9, and 594,998 barrels, or 18,414,961 gallons in 1877-8, an increase in the past year over 1878-9 of 101,971 barrels or 3,158,-601 gallons.

"The year, in some respects, has been an unsatisfactory one to brewers, and therein has been unlike the preceding season. Barley has been here in liberal quantities, and at satisfactory prices, but hops and ice have both been high, and labor has averaged about 10 per cent. more than in 1878-9. Added to this has been much irregularity in prices, and while the price for lager beer has been nominally maintained at $8 per barrel, in many instances sales have been made at lower rates, much having found a market, under the tremendous competition, at $6 per barrel. An effort was made in the Spring to advance prices to $9, but it was ineffectual. The demand, at the prices, never has been so great in the history of the trade here, all the breweries having been running to their full capacity. It is believed by intelligent observers that, with a much larger capacity, all would have found the most active employment. That under such circumstances there should have been great irregularity in prices and unsatisfactory business, is somewhat anomalous. The condition was probably traceable more to a healthy understanding between producers than to any other, or all other, causes combined.

"These figures show an important increase, measured by considerable periods, in the growth of the business in this city. In six years the production here has increased over 44 per cent. The increase over the year immediately preceding was 96,810 barrels, or about 17 per cent. The increase in the latter period is traceable to some extent to an enlargement of the area of distribution, especially in the South, where, through the agency of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, a new demand has sought supply. The increased demand for local consumption has had, however, as little to do in the important growth of the business. It is not possible to arrive at the actual quantity consumed in this city and its immediate vicinity, but the records of the Merchant's Exchange show, after deducting from the production the shipments from the city, which for the year amounted to 200,367 barrels, exclusive of such beer as went out in bottles, which would find ample compensation in the beer received from manufacturers elsewhere, the sum of 507,423 barrels remaining for the consumption of residents and visitors, which, according to the usual allowance, would swell the consumption to the amazing aggregate of the equivalent of 202,976,200 glasses of the usual size. In the production of malt liquors there were consumed in the three cities in the past year, approximately, 1,789,580 bushels of malt, 1,898,800 pounds of hops, and 65,000 tons of ice, the last named averaging, approximately, to $5 50 per ton. The figures as to the consumption of malt and hops are from actual returns made to the Revenue Department, allowing for Covington and Newport the average exhibited by the returns made for Cincinnati.

"The increase in the outward movement of beer, embracing all kinds of malt liquors, exclusive of such as was transported in bottles, has been 68,594 barrels, or about 38 per cent., while, since the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the shipments have grown from 26,581 barrels to 200,367 barrels, exhibiting since the census of 1860 the enormous increase of 759 per cent."

THE COUNTESS'S CHARADE.

From the London Telegraph.

M. Henri Rochefort has recently pointed out, in his usual engaging manner, in the columns of the *Intransigeant*, that the leading spirits of the luxury and frivolity of the Second Empire all bore German names; and, after citing the late M. Offenbach, Mlle. Hortense Schneider, and M. Haussmann, he capped his audacious paradox by mentioning the fascinating and witty Mme. la Comtesse de Metternich. With regard to the renowned ex-Ambassadress of the Kaiser to the Court of the Tuileries, the Paris *Figaro* relates an anecdote which, whether it be true or not, is certainly not *ben trovato*. According to the *Figaro's chroniqueur*, on the occasion of Mme. de Metternich paying her first visit to the Imperial Court at Compiègne, she found it necessary at once and definitely to "make herself felt," and secure an assured position in society. So she presented herself at the evening reunion at the palace in the presence of their Majesties bearing a large silver salver, on which was a single cake. This cake she ceremoniously presented in succession to the Emperor, to the Empress, and to the Prince Imperial. Finally she made a *pied de nez*, or, in equally vulgar English, "took a sight at the Emperor," and then her gracefully-draped form sank into the lowest of courtly reverences. She had been acting a charade, and the *mot*, or solution, thereof was "Metternich." *Figaro* does not explain the symbolization of the three syllables forming the name, but we are entitled to assume that the cake or dainty stood for *met*; that its threefold presentation was represented by the Latin *ter*, and the *pied de nez* meant *niche*, the saucy trick of a "gamin." One thing that militates against the credibility of this choice anecdote is that Mme. la Comtesse de Metternich certainly knew how to pronounce her own name, and that Metternich is not pronounced with the soft sound of Metterniche. But perhaps the Countess, like the German Kaiser who was *super grammaticam*, wilfully violated for once the stern rules of Teutonic pronunciation.

MR. HUGHES'S COLONY.

The London *News* moralizes as follows on Thomas Hughes's Tennessee colony: "By degrees the colonists may amalgamate with their neighbors, and thus lose any special individuality that they possess. Much counsel has been given them to the effect that they should do so. But these things have a tendency to settle themselves in a manner not bearing any very special reference to the way in which they may be artificially arranged beforehand. Probably its members may in time take to spelling traveller with one 'l,' to preferring iced water to beer and claret, to rowing without coxswains, and expecting to find a hair-dresser's shop in a hotel. That is to say, they would gradually cease to be Englishmen and become Americans. There is no need to appraise here their consequent loss or gain. But this isle of ours is tolerably used to send off from her shores such swarms, some of which return and some do not. We shall not grudge the Americans a contribution of somewhat better material than that which our steamers are in the habit of landing on their shores. The one thing which every Englishman must learn is that he has to make his own way in the world, and to make it where he can find his opening, without trusting to Parliament, or to Providence, or to the chapter of accidents, to see him through bad times and secure him firmly in good ones."

REPARATION FOR AN INSULT.

A letter dated Havana, Oct. 16, says: "The Government has given full reparation to the Chinese Consul-General for the indignity the Consulate had suffered through the ignorance and brutality of two Government policemen on Sept. 28. The Captain-General wrote a letter apologizing for what had happened to the Consul, assuring him that the offenders would be severely punished, and that the sentence passed upon them would be published in general orders. At a levee held recently at the palace, the Captain-General furthermore expressed his regret at what had taken place to the Secretary who had been offended, and who happened to be present at the levee. The Chinese Consul is fully satisfied now. The unfortunate policemen will be sent to the interior, sentenced to hard labor upon the Government works, which is about equal to a sentence of death on account of the deadly effects of the locality to which they are sent. These unfortunate victims of their over-zealousness have to suffer for the negligence of their officers, who failed to instruct them as to the inviolability of a Consulate."

POVERTY AND CRIME.

From the London Examiner.

The Irish criminal and judicial returns for 1879 show the connection that exists between poverty and crime. The number of indictable offenses committed during last year was 8,069, the highest total since 1873, and no less than 1,120 more than in the previous year. The offenses determined summarily, however, showed a decrease of 12,880, as compared with the figures of 1878; chiefly under the head of "punishable drunkenness," such offenses having fallen from 107,708 to 99,021. The decrease of drunkenness Mr. Neilson Hancock, in his introductory report, ascribes to the Sunday Closing act, which was in operation during the whole of 1879. As regards the more serious offenses, punishable after trial by jury, the returns for 1879 compare very unfavorably with those for 1878. In the latter year this class of offenses numbered 2,686, whereas last year they advanced to 3,648, showing an increase of 962, or 36 per cent. Offenses against property were more numerous in 1879 than in the previous year, but the greatest increase occurred under the head of intimidation and malicious offenses against property. In 1878 the former numbered 197 and the latter 236, whereas last year they reached the high figures of 789 and 704 respectively. Taken together, the increase in these two offenses was no less than 211 per cent.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Neckar, from New-York, for Bremen, has landed at Southampton the survivors of the crew of the British bark Margaret, Capt. Yuill, from Mobile Aug. 5, for Greenock, which was abandoned at sea, capsized and dismasted. Two lives were lost by the disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 28.—A private dispatch reports that the ship James Bailey was wrecked on the Island of Hainan, on the coast of China. The crew landed on the "Island of Scilly." The ship was bound from Hong Kong to San Francisco.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Oct. 28.—The British brig Zetland, from Miragoane, with logwood, for Delaware Breakwater for orders, ran ashore at 9 P. M. yesterday on the point off Cape Henlopen. The Captain and one passenger are on shore, and the remainder of the crew of eight men is on board. The vessel is in good condition, lying bow to the beach.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The schooner Governor Coney, of Boston, Capt. Cassidy, from New-York for Portland, laden with pig-iron and kerosene-oil, struck on Harding's Ledge, below this port, last night, knocking a hole in the bottom, causing her to sink almost immediately. The crew was saved.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Oct. 28.—Steeves Brothers have received information of the total wreck of the bark Clydesdale, of Liverpool, at West Bay, Nova Scotia, during the recent heavy gale. She was owned by Steeves Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, England, and Sweeney, Eakins & Co., of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and insured in England.

LARGE FIRE IN LYNN.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The large steam planing mill of James N. Buffum, at Lynn, was found to be on fire about 9 o'clock this morning. The new engine-house, Allen & Boyden's paper box factory, Timothy Newhall's railroad house, Chapman Brothers' die shop, and J. Otis Marshall's wood-work building, beside other smaller buildings, also quickly took fire. At 9:45 the flames were under full headway, and were not brought under control for several hours. The entire loss will reach $145,-000. J. N. Buffum & Co. will lose between $50,000 and $60,000, with no insurance. About 1,500,000 feet of lumber, together with the building and machinery, were lost. Allen & Boyden will lose $20,000 on the building and $15,000 on stock. J. N. Buffum is but slightly insured. Newhall's loss will be $20,000. Spinney & Melcher will lose $10,000, with insurance of $600 on stock. The new engine-house is damaged to the extent of $1,000. Chapman Brothers lose $800. Otis Marshall is entirely burned out, save a small amount of machinery. His loss is $2,000. There is a large number of poor families in the railroad house who lost all their effects. T. A. Newhall & Co., coal-dealers and owners of the railroad house, lose about $40,000, and are insured for $5,700. S. R. Blethen & Co., granite works, lose $10,000; no insurance. Burns & Bee, slaters, suffer a loss of $5,000. A large number of workmen are thrown out of employment.

FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Ida Van Etten and 20 others, of New-York, have filed articles of incorporation of the society for the care of infants and young children. They are to receive children under 8 years of age as follows: Those whose father or mother is dead and whose surviving parent is unable to maintain them; children abandoned or whose parents are criminals or drunkards; orphans and those sent to the care of the society by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York. The society is also to provide day nurseries for the children of mothers who are obliged to leave them during the day, and provide means for preventing the children of indigent parents from being exposed to moral and physical danger. The business of the society is to be conducted in New-York.

AN IRISHMAN SHOT BY A NEGRO.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 28.—As the Republican torch-light procession was passing the corner of Oak and Dwight streets this evening a number of boys standing on the pavement blew tin horns. This so enraged one of the members of a colored company from Hartford that he struck one of the boys in the face with his torch, whereupon the boys took to their heels. Several of the colored men pursued the boys, and one of them, a Hartford negro, whose name has not yet been learned, fired a pistol into the crowd. The ball struck an inoffensive spectator named Sweeney, passing through his groin. He fell down, and was set upon and severely beaten, his jaw being broken. The doctor in attendance says Sweeney will die before morning. Sweeney being an Irish Democrat, and his assailants being colored men, there is much excitement over the matter.

MURDERERS ACCUSING EACH OTHER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Marysville, Mo., to the *Tribune*, says Albert Talbott, his brother Edward, his mother, and Henry Wyeth, a hired man in their employ, have been held to trial for the murder of Dr. Talbott, the father of Albert and Edward, at Marysville, on Sept. 18. The evidence against the prisoners has been worked up by two detectives, and is corroborated to a certain extent by mutual accusations of those charged with the crime. The hired man says that the Talbotts committed the murder, and the Talbotts charge Wyeth with the crime, and also with having committed a previous murder. The evidence goes to show that all the persons charged with the crime have a very bad reputation.

KILLED ON A NAVAL VESSEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Virginia, Oct. 28.—While the crews of the fleet were engaged in competitive drill, shifting sail, yesterday, an ordinary seaman named Daniel Clairy, on the Alliance, missed his footing and fell to the deck, striking upon his head and fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died this morning. He will be buried at the Hampden National Cemetery this afternoon with appropriate honors.

NO ELEVATED RAILWAYS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The Railroad Commissioners of this State, after a full consideration, have delivered an adverse report on the petitions for elevated railroads from various companies for the establishment of such roads in this city, Cambridge, and other suburbs.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—At the Woman's National Temperance Union Convention to-day, a petition was presented by Mary E. Hartt, asking for the formation of a Literature Society, to be controlled by the National Union, as tract societies are controlled by their respective Churches.

BURGLARS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 28.—During the absence of the widow of Edwin Adams, the actor, at Boston a few days ago, her sea-side cottage at this place was broken into by burglars, who carried away everything of value. The Police have no clue to the robbers.

MOBILE AND HER CREDITORS.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—At the annual meeting of the Mobile Cotton Exchange this afternoon, the agreement made in New-York on Oct. 14 between the creditors of Mobile and the Commissioners of the city was unanimously ratified.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal* from Peoria, Ill., says that at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the lumber yard of J. T. Rodgers & Co. was found to be on fire. It burned rapidly and endangered several other buildings. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $16,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A house belonging to Judge Pitman, at Smithville, N. J., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss on house is $7,000; on furniture, belonging to Samuel Parker, the occupant, about $2,500. There was no insurance on either.

MICHIGAN AND ITS MONEY.

From the Detroit Post, Oct. 26.

The Supreme Court of Michigan last week heard argument from able counsel in the pro forma suit between the Auditor-General and the State Treasurer to decide what disposition shall be, or can be, made of the accumulating fund in the State Treasury proceeding from specific taxes. The Constitution provides that "all specific State taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest of the primary school, university, and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt, until the extinguishment of the State debt other than the amount due to educational funds, when such specific taxes shall be added to, and constitute a part of, the primary school interest fund." The specific taxes have already accumulated to a sum more than sufficient to extinguish the State debt; but that debt cannot be extinguished because what remains will not fall due till 1890. The question is, shall the fund go on accumulating till the debt is in fact extinguished, or shall the surplus now be turned over to the primary school fund. This question is important to the people, because it is practically this, Does the Constitution require us to keep on piling up money in the State Treasury to lie idle there till the year 1890? Mr. Pond, for the relator, argued that the common sense meaning of the Constitution is that the money shall accumulate only until there is enough to pay the debt when so "applied;" that to keep on accumulating more than enough because it cannot be "applied," makes the constitutional provision an absurdity. Attorney-General Kirchner, for the respondent, argued that the language of the Constitution requires the money to continue to remain "applied" as at present until the State debt is actually extinguished, no matter how much surplus accumulates and lies idle; and that the proper remedy is to amend the Constitution if a change is desired. Whether the court shall or shall not help the framers of our remarkable Constitution out in this case, it is to be hoped that the next Legislature will mature and submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing that the specific tax shall hereafter be put into the general fund.

THE CZAR AND HIS ENEMIES.

AN ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION LAST YEAR WHICH HAS HITHERTO BEEN KEPT SECRET.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the London *Times* says: "According to an article in the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, a fourth attempt against the life of the Czar was made last year, in addition to the three which took place between April, 1879, and April of this year, and which became universally known. This fourth attempt, it appears, has been kept a secret up to a very short time ago. It will be remembered that in April, 1879, the Emperor was fired upon in St. Petersburg; that on his Majesty's return from the Crimea at the end of the year the explosion under the imperial train on the Moscow Railway took place, and that at the beginning of the present year the dining-room of the Winter Palace was destroyed by an explosion of dynamite. Besides these well-known instances, the *Viedomosti* states that last year, presumably during the Czar's stay at Livadia, about three poods of dynamite were laid beneath the Lozovaya-Sebastopol line of railway, not far from the village of Alexandrofsk, by means of a subterranean passage bored beneath the railway bank from a ravine, which effectually concealed the operation from the guards of passing trains. Two small chambers were dug out, about 30 feet apart, and in each was placed a packet of dynamite, the whole being connected by an electric wire, which was laid outside for some distance beneath the turf in the direction of the high road. When the imperial train passed by this spot the guard now remembers that he noticed a carriage with three horses going along the high road, that it stopped for a second or two, and then was driven away at a great speed. It is supposed that the electric battery was in this carriage. The miscreants appear, however, to have overreached themselves by their own skill, for no explosion took place there, and by the subsequent investigations carried out by the Supreme Executive Commission it was found that the wire, in being forced under the turf, had in one place been cut or broken, no doubt unknown to the perpetrators of the scheme. Your readers will recollect that when the Emperor journeyed to Livadia this year it was confidently reported that another mine had been discovered in time under the Sebastopol Railway. Judging by the *Viedomosti's* account, it would seem that this mine was laid down during the Czar's previous residence at Livadia last year, and the attempt remained unknown until just before his Majesty's last departure for the south, when, thanks to the minute examination of the line, it was discovered and removed. The *Viedomosti* remarks that the Russian people have another providential escape of their Czar for which to thank the Almighty."

DEATH OF AN OLD BRITISH TAR.

From the London Times.

We have to record the death, at Montrose, on Oct. 1, of Coull, the old tar who steered the Shannon into the memorable action with the Chesapeake, off Boston Harbor, on the 1st of June, 1813. James Coull was born in the fishing village of Ferryden, near Montrose, on the 7th of January, 1785, so that he was in his ninety-fifth year. On account of the death of his father and the poverty of his mother, James started life as a cabin-boy in one of the local vessels at the early age of six years. He was afterward indentured as an apprentice in the brig Concord, of Montrose, in the year 1801, and while lying at Copenhagen was pressed for the Navy the same year. James was sent on board the Centaur, 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Broughton, in which vessel he first saw active service, having been at the bombardment of Copenhagen on the 2d of April, 1801. After the treaty of Amiens James received his discharge, and was sent on board his old ship to finish his apprenticeship, which he completed, and then sailed as an A. B. in another local vessel. When lying at the Nore in this ship, he was again pressed for the Navy, and again sent on board the Centaur, where he was shortly afterward appointed Assistant Quartermaster, and was present in the vessel at the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805. From this time onward he was retained in the service, and by the time he was [illegible] was a circumnavigator. His most notable engagement was the tussle of the Shannon with the Chesapeake, off Boston Harbor, on the 1st of June, 1813, which only lasted 15 minutes, from the firing of the first gun to the running up of the union jack over the Stars and Stripes. Coull, being then a petty officer and a volunteer from the Acteon, had the honor of steering the Shannon into action; and while doing so he received a musket-ball in his left wrist, which traversed his arm and came out at the elbow. Coull, however, stuck to his post, and after the vessels had got entangled by the Shannon's anchor catching hold of the Chesapeake, he formed one of the boarding party led by Capt. Broke, receiving a severe scalp wound while scrambling on board. The scalp wound was quickly patched up, but owing to the bullet wound Coull was invalided in 1814, and finally the arm was taken off at the elbow in 1818. Coull was then discharged on a pension of £16 per annum, which was augmented some 14 years ago by £19 10s., so that he had been a pensioner for the unusually long period of 66 years. Although thus disabled, he sailed for 30 years as cook in the whalers belonging to the port of Montrose, besides acting in the same capacity for 14 voyages across the Atlantic in sailing vessels.

PARROTS.

From the London Telegraph.

To give an impulse to the education of parrots, a bird-show has been held at the Alexandra Palace. Professedly, the object of the display was to encourage aviculture generally, but from what we are told, it would almost seem as if the whole affair had been got up as a parrots' benefit. At any rate, the parrot seems to think so, for while the rest of the aviary is in clamorous chatter and squeak, the brilliant members of that family maintain a serious and discreet silence, profiting by the garrulity of their neighbors to enrich their own vocabulary, and diligently reinforcing their répertoires of discordant noises by quotations from every tongue spoken by birds "from China to Peru." An accomplished fowl of this description, a polyglot parrot, will come forth from the show considerably enhanced in value, for, by carefully utilizing his opportunities, he can, if he chooses, learn Australian slang from the piping crow on one side of him and Sanskrit invocations from the mynah over the way. Every reader of the "Arabian Nights" knows what a large choice of intelligent birds those incomparable tales afford, and also how very useful they proved in cases of personal adventure to their fortunate possessors. As, moreover, the last word of science assures us that we have not yet arrived at the limit of animal capacities, there is no reason why, with efficient training and the proper opportunities, the parrot creatures, with their large allowance of brains and unusual vocal powers, should not develop into something better and more useful than they are. At the Alexandra Palace these opportunities are now abundantly offered them, and, judging only from appearances, the parrots do not seem to be neglecting them; for, instead of sitting screeching at each other all day long, like the gaudy maniacs of the Zoological Gardens, they affect a studious aspect and a most gratifying sobriety of demeanor and speech.

A RESTORER OF BEAUTY.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* says: "Mme. Rachel is dead. The identity and performances of this notorious person will hardly have passed from the recollection of your lady readers at all events. The artful impostor who, with her enamels and cosmetics, pledged herself to make the most aged and ill-favored 'beautiful forever,' created a great stir in her time, both before and during the ill-starred adventure which landed her in a convict prison, where she has died expiating her frauds. Mme. Rachel was a living, and, for a time, a successful instance of plausible fraud. Her dupes were many. They included persons of distinction and of both sexes. At her house, in the heyday of her success, the flower and chivalry of the peerage assembled to be made beautiful forever. Her cunningly-distilled preparations, which, if they did no good, seldom did harm, were found in many a patrician dressing-room, and fabulous sums were paid for them. Weak and foolish matrons struggled with lean and wizened spinsters to retrace their steps from age to youth. Rightly or wrongly, some of the most beautiful and estimable women of the day were compromised with this successful trader in human vanity. It might have gone on for years as many other iniquities are still going on. But Mme. Rachel's cupidity got the better of her discretion. From charging fabulous prices for her wretched whitewash, she flew at higher game—made victims of her clients, and continued bargains which involved the surrender of honor and property, in return for being rendered 'beautiful forever.' The wizard's death will not arouse many kindly emotions in the breasts of the wizard's victims."

THE TROUBLES WITH THE UTES.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 28.—A special to the *News* from Gunnison City says: "Small bands of Indians are reported scouring the country around there endeavoring to create an outbreak, and declaring their intention of liberating Capt. Cline, who is in Gunnison City under arrest, implicated in having turned Jackson over to the Indians. Three companies of Militia have been formed under command of Capt. Bean, and the city has been placed under their control."

In the United States District Court to-day Judge Hallet refused to comply with the petition requesting that Agent Berry be turned over to the State authorities. It is understood that State warrants will be issued and, in the event of Berry's discharge before the United States Commissioner, he will be re-arrested and taken to Gunnison City for trial. Berry has not yet arrived here.

THE BAY STATE CONTEST

WORKING TO WIN ALL THE CONGRESSMEN.

CLOSING LABORS DEVOTED TO THE TWO BOSTON AND THE ESSEX DISTRICTS—DEMOCRATS HAMPERED BY DIVISIONS IN THEIR RANKS—THE REPUBLICANS UNITED AND SANGUINE.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The closing up campaign work in this State is largely confined to three or four Congressional districts. The State is so surely Republican, and by an old-time majority, that the opposition is giving little attention to its canvass at large, but is bending its energies to hold its one Congressional district, and get control of one or two more. The districts in which the sharpest fight is going on are the two Boston districts—the Third and Fourth—and a good deal of attention is given to the Sixth, or Essex, District, now represented by Dr. George B. Loring, and one of Gen. Butler's old stamping-grounds. In each of these, Democrats will admit, though reluctantly, that the Republicans have altogether the best outlook at this moment. The fiercest fight is in the Fourth District, the one Democratic district, which Leopold Morse represents. Though extraordinary efforts are making to heal the differences in the Democratic ranks in this district, and Speaker Randall, with other outside Democrats, is trying his hand at peace-making, the chances are decidedly against healing. The leaders of the anti-Morse faction, who made such a bitter fight in the nominating convention, driving the Morse men to bolt, refuse to be reconciled, though their candidate, ex-Gov. Gaston, has withdrawn, and there is a large element in the rank and file unalterably opposed to Morse. This opposition is due to a variety of causes, mostly of a local nature. They have already been stated in previous dispatches, and it is not worth while to recall them now. The fact that the opposition exists is sufficient. Before election day something like a peace between the opposing leaders may be patched up, but it is scarcely possible that the anti-Morse men behind the leaders of that wing of the party can be brought to Morse's support. How extensive the revolt is cannot be estimated, but there is good reason to believe that it is not a weak one. This condition of things in the Democratic camp is, of course, an advantage to the Republicans, and they have not been slow to grasp it. But of quite as much importance is the fact that they are more generally united on their candidate than in contests of late years. The Hon. Francis B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, received his nomination in the convention on a ballot giving him nearly all the votes, and his selection was afterward made unanimous by the convention, whose proceedings were most gratifyingly harmonious. Since the nomination, all factions on the Republican side have come heartily to his support, and a more than usually vigorous and thorough canvass has been the result. In past contests Mr. Morse has received Republican votes, owing to Republican apathy or the attitude of some of the Republican faction leaders in the district; but it is believed that this year the regular party candidate will poll very nearly, if not quite, the full Republican vote, and that Morse will lose to Hayes enough of his Democratic support of previous years, as a result of the divisions in his party, to give the election to Hayes by a fair majority. How close the district is can readily be seen when the figures of past elections are examined. In the last Presidential year Frost, the Republican candidate, had 9,215, against 10,249 for Morse, a margin in favor of the latter of little more than 1,000 votes; two years before, Frost (Republican) had 6,721; Josiah G. Abbott, 6,511, and scattering, 65; two years ago, Martin Brimmer (Republican) had 7,664; Morse, 11,647, and scattering, 119, giving Morse a lead over Brimmer of 3,983. This is a large figure for the Republicans to overcome. It is the contemplation of this margin in his favor that makes Morse buoyant and hopeful in spite of the divisions in his party; but the Republicans do not regard it as so great an obstacle as before their nomination and the opening of their campaign for the reasons noted above.

In the Third District, though there is no such Democratic division as in the Fourth, the Republican campaign is admirably managed, and the candidate is so conspicuously strong that there is at the present time every confidence in Republican success, especially if the present attention and care is continued throughout the canvass, now so near its close. Mr. Ranney, the Republican candidate, stands as a candidate sought for the place; he was so reluctant to stand that he at first declined, but afterward, at a second convention, as has been duly reported, withdrew his declination on the earnest solicitation of some of the best and strongest Republicans outside the district as well as within it, and his renomination was thereupon most cordially and heartily tendered. On the other side, the Democratic candidate, Mr. Axel Dearborn, was chosen simply because of his wealth, and he has already lost ground by refusing to contribute to some of the local clubs. In this district there was an element among the Democrats opposed to his nomination, and this is not altogether reconciled yet. It would have welcomed the nomination of the Hon. Benjamin Dean, who made the contest in past canvasses with Mr. Field, and so nearly succeeded in carrying the district. Though there has been in this, as well as in the Fourth District, a very large Democratic registration, and the voting lists have been much swelled, it is believed that the Republicans are reasonably sure of such a vote as will discourage any attempt on the part of the Democratic candidate to contest the declared result, as did Mr. Dean in past contests. A most thorough canvass is in progress in this district as in the Fourth, the local committee is active and attentive to every detail, and there is an invigorating feeling that victory is in the air. In the election two years ago, Field (Republican) led the Democratic candidate by 441 votes. It is confidently hoped that this record can be improved upon.

The Sixth District contest is not regarded as so close a one by Republicans in the district as by some outside, who are impressed at the appearance of Moody Boynton the rattlebrain Greenbacker—though clear-headed and able enough on other questions—in the field, backed not alone by his own shattered party, but by the Democrats besides. Here, in the home of "Charley" Thompson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a pronounced hard-money Democrat, and a strict old liner, who prides himself on his steadfastness to "the true-blue Democratic principles," the Democrats have emblazingly "fused" and allied themselves with the craziest of rag-baby worshipers in the hope of securing a party advantage thereby. But there is revolt here as elsewhere. Old-line Essex Democrats are outspoken in denunciation of this combination, and there are also Greenbackers in the district who oppose Boynton, and do not welcome fusion with the Democrats, who have used their little party so shabbily. Col. Stone, the Republican candidate, and the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is regarded as a strong man in many respects, and the canvass in his behalf is carefully conducted in all parts of the district. Dr. Loring, whom he defeated in the convention, is using his influence for Col. Stone's election, and speaking in his behalf on the stump. A larger and more decisive Republican victory than two years ago is expected, notwithstanding the fusion, from the fact that the party is more united and more in earnest than then—an "off" year—and that there is disaffection in the opposition.

In all these districts, though the promise of Republican success appears to be excellent, it is fully comprehended that the struggle is to be a sharp one, and that it is necessary to be watchful to the end, and bring out every voter on election day. In the other Congressional districts, Republican success is assured by the usual majorities. The Republicans all over the State are approaching the end of the campaign with hopefulness and enthusiasm, and the expectation is that the record on election night will be a worthy one.

CONGENIAL COMPANIONS.

Emma Rose hired a room in the house of Richard Mortimer, at No. 171 Elizabeth-street. A man named Edward Doady visited her constantly. On the night of the 15th inst. Mortimer ordered Doady out of the house. Thereupon he was savagely attacked, the woman stabbing him in the back with a carving-knife, while her companion cut him on the arm with a pair of scissors. Doady and the woman Rose were arrested. It was then discovered that Doady had [illegible] District Attorney Phelps, in the [illegible]. A feature of the trial was the appearance of the wife of Doady as a witness against the prisoners. The jury found both guilty, but recommended the male prisoner to mercy. Recorder Smyth sentenced the woman to four years and six months in the penitentiary, and Doady to 18 months in State prison.

THE SOUTH AND THE NATION.

VIRULENT MANIFESTATION OF THE OLD SPIRIT OF HOSTILITY TO THE NORTH.

From the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, Oct. 22.

It has not been for the sake of shaping the policy of this Government as it might affect any interest of any section but their own, that the Southern people feel any solicitude or take any part in national elections, and for that only to be let alone to pursue the even tenor of their ways in pursuit of their own business, without meddlesome intervention in their own separate affairs by the general Government. The October elections are demonstrating that all efforts to soften and placate the Northern people to that end are vain and bootless. The more the Southern people fall down upon their bellies and crawl before them in humbleness of spirit, the more they are despised, and the more rancorous and implacable grows the hate that grows more and more available for campaign capital in elections. We now begin to indulge a hope that Southern dirt-eaters have at last got a bellyful, and will now get up and stand up and be men, defying fate, be what it may. Now, let's have no more cowardly concessions that "secession was revolution and folly," no more self-accusations of having committed treason. Let it neither be confessed nor denied. And why should we be always so swift in asseverating the inviolability of the national credit? They refuse to believe us, and affect to believe if we could control the Government to any extent to such extent we would impair it. Then let us cease to concern ourselves about the national credit, neither upholding it nor pulling it down, so, if it can stand without our active concern about it, let it stand and welcome, and if it can't, let it fall and be damned. When the question comes up whether the Southern States are to be treated in this Government as equals or converted into independencies to be ruled by Northern head-centres, the money-bags are always thrown in the scales against us. Then let's treat the money-bags as our enemies in peace as well as war, and stand aloof and indifferent whether the owners make them available or not, never trying again to reassure them with any more solemn platform resolutions. The money-bags have proved to be our enemies, and, naturally, we should be theirs. We can do nothing to please them. They are resolved to find fault with us in any and every event. It is time to quit debasing ourselves in the foolish effort. They are eternally distressed about the miserable negroes they have liberated in our midst, and we have given ourselves a world of trouble trying to satisfy them about the late "wards of the Nation." We have stinted the children of our own race in their education for the benefit of the negroes who receive a full pro rata share of the public school fund without contributing anything to it, and they are not satisfied. Now, they are our niggers, and let us do with them, for them, and to them as pleases us, always treating them with justice and humanity, not regarding what the whole Yankee Nation may think about it. We have done injustice in numerous instances to our best citizens to please them. If one exhibited a modicum of manly independence giving signs that he was not thoroughly whipped and his spirit conquered as a result of the war, we have abused him, calling him hard names, "Bourbon," and accusing him of doing dire mischief to the Southern cause. They answered you in Ohio and Indiana Tuesday how much they appreciated the dirty work. Now, be a Bourbon yourself and with the Bourbons stand, for all the good it has done or will do you of distorting a virtue into a fault. Let the "solid South" take an immovable position of "masterly inactivity," and let the North run their machine politics. Drop national politics and discountenance them until they are at a discount. Discourage the idea that position in the Federal Government is higher than in State Government. Elevate State pride until one feels it more honorable to be a Mississippian than a citizen of the United States. Make it disreputable for your first men to be more ambitious of public service in the United States Government than for service in their own State Government. Above all, love your own sunny Southland with all your heart, mind, soul, and strength. It is itself large enough to engage your whole affections. Eschew all slimy hypocrisy about loving the whole country—be honest with yourself and your God. When the whole country becomes lovable, then if you have any love to spare after loving your own Southland, bestow it in truth and honor, and not in deceit. True as steel, solid as an adamantine rock, be just and fear not, and the God who rules the fates themselves will preserve you when the bondholders who fear and hate you are turned to dust again, and the parchment upon which their bonds are written shall be consumed in the flames of the next civil war, which their folly and madness may kindle before they dream it. Stand aloof, stand firm, stand altogether; stand from under when the gates fall, and enjoy the sweet music of the bondholders' wail.

THE PRINCE'S DOUBLE.

From the London Globe.

The Paris press is at present the subject of perplexing but amusing mystification. There is nothing of which the capital is so proud as the constant visits it receives from royalty. No column of the morning paper is more keenly furnished with news than that which announces the arrival of Austrian, Russian, or English Princes. Now, it happens that there resides in Paris a gentleman who bears so striking a resemblance to the Prince of Wales as the brothers whom Mr. Irving personates at the Lyceum bear to one another. This Parisian has been the involuntary cause of many unfounded announcements. It is known that the visits of royalty are often incognito, and so a Prince may arrive in Paris without the wonted formalities of the Embassy and the Court. At the present moment, when the English papers announce that the Prince of Wales is in Scotland, almost the whole French press has congratulated Paris on the arrival of the heir to the crown. News of this kind is so eagerly caught up by the French journalist that it is easy to see how the blunder once made should be repeated, and by repetition gain a kind of authority. At the time of the Goodwood races this Parisian of the House of Guelph happened to be seen driving in the Bois, and it actually happened that a paper which devoted an article to the account of the race, and mentioned who formed part of the Prince's suite in the royal box, had another column stating the fact of the mysterious visit to Paris and remarking upon the significance that the French Minister was requested not to pay any visit to the illustrious stranger. The Parisian himself must be amused at the amount of newspaper inexactitude of which he is the occasion.

A QUEER TRADE.

From the London News.

France, always fertile in discovering professions for her children, has just invented a new occupation. A man goes about the streets of Paris bearing a small tray covered with a green cloth. On this tray are a pack of cards, a set of dominoes, and a dice-box. With this stock-in-trade, the man, who styles himself "L'Amateur," goes to the houses of invalids or idle persons, and for a small fee plays with them at any of the games which can be managed with such properties as cards, dice, and dominoes. It is said that the "amateur" makes a very comfortable living by this discovery of a want in the social organization of Paris. Undoubtedly this amateur card-player is much more likely to be in demand than the semi-mythological Quatorzième, who was supposed at one time to earn a livelihood in Paris by attending dinner parties where, through some mistake, the number of guests was the fatal 13. This number 14 was expected to entertain the company with brilliant conversation, and was said to receive a large fee for his services. But the persons giving dinners who so far defy the laws laid down by Brillat-Savarin as to be in any danger of finding themselves at the eleventh hour with 13 at table are comparatively few, and there must have been seasons when the Quatorzième had but a dull time of it.

A THICK-SKINNED ROGUE.

From the London Telegraph.

If we may estimate the thickness of Mr. Joseph Schmalzbauer's skin by his capacity for enduring castigation, as demonstrated in the official record of the punishments administered to him during his term of service in the Austrian Army, this inordinately-beaten warrior may fairly claim kinship to the hardest-hided rhinoceros that ever flattened a bullet on its flank. None, surely, but a pachyderm could have survived the infliction of 10,200 stripes with the military cat, supplemented by 385 slashing blows applied to the nether part of him by the five-foot rattan of an Imperial Royal Provost. At Schmalzbauer's trial for burglary, last week, before the Viennese Landesgericht, however, it was proved beyond a doubt that he had been verberated to this extent while with his regiment; which fact points to the inference that he must have been a special favorite with his commanding officer, for is it not written that "Who loves well chastises well?" Since quitting the Army, moreover, this thick-skinned pet of his military superiors has at different times suffered 18 years' incarceration for eccentricities of conduct, regarded by the laws of his country as incompatible with his being at large. Finally, the tribunal which elicited, in evidence, these curious details of his past career, sentenced him to solitary confinement for a further term of five years. Whether as a soldier or as a civilian, it would certainly appear that Joseph Schmalzbauer has had a remarkably "rough time" of it for the last quarter of a century or so.

AYOOB KHAN'S BEER.

A Kandahar correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "Ayoob Khan's followers have left very little trace of their short residence in the buildings occupied by us. They made, however, a great haul of miscellaneous property on the day they arrived, nearly everything too heavy to be carried into the citadel at once having been hastily abandoned upon the appearance of the fugitives from Kushk-i-Nakhud. Among other things captured were 1,800 dozens of beer and a soda-water machine, the property of an unfortunate Parsee shop-keeper. During the fight of the 1st of September, a party of the Ninety-second Highlanders, in one of the villages, came on some of the beer, and the men there and then sat down in the midst of a heavy fire to enjoy a draught of a beverage they had not tasted for many months."

SOME INDEPENDENT VIEWS

ANOTHER GREAT GATHERING IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

ADDRESSES BY CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS; THE HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND PRESIDENT SEELYE, OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

The announcement that Charles Francis Adams, Jr., the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, and President Seelye, of Amherst College, would address a meeting of Independent Republican voters in the Cooper Institute last evening, served to fill the large hall in every part. Gen. Brayton Ives, who was spoken of as "a stock-broker and an old soldier in the Army of the Potomac," presided. Letters of regret were read from the Hon. J. D. Cox, of Cincinnati, late Secretary of the Interior, and from the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn. Gen. Ives made a brief address in opening the meeting. His remarks were substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF BRAYTON IVES.

"I have been asked to take part in this meeting as a business man and an independent Republican. That I am a Republican and a business man there can be no doubt, and as for my independence, I think nothing more need be said than that I voted four years ago for Mr. Tilden. We believed that the South had been unduly humiliated, we regarded the issues of the war as settled, and we thought that the Republican Party, flushed with success and arrogant from long-continued power, was dealing too severely with a conquered people. And so, with a trust and magnanimity unparalleled in history, all restraints were removed, and the South stood as free as though there had been no rebellion. It is unnecessary to remind you how that trust has been abused. But as month by month and year by year the old fiery and unscrupulous Southern spirit has steadily gained power in the councils of the Democratic Party; as Union soldiers have been turned out and rebels put in, and as freedom of speech and power to vote at will have been seen to exist only in name throughout the South, we have been forced regretfully to the conclusion that our clemency was unworthily bestowed. It is only natural, therefore, that we should now be very much in earnest and determined that no false humanity should leave longer unsettled the great questions which have shaken the country so violently during the last generation. For, disguise it as you may, the issues which we are called upon to settle at the coming election are part of the issues which gave rise to the war and which for years afterward, all supposed, South as well as North, Democrats as well as Republicans, the war had settled. Having surrendered, having received wonderful kindness, and having lost their cause at arms, the South proposes continuing the fight at the ballot-box. But as they mistook the characters of Northern and Western men as fighters, so they have failed to understand them as peaceful citizens. We may be too much engrossed in business and over-anxious to make money, but when any vital question is at issue the brains of the people are as quick to comprehend and their hearts as ready to espouse the side of truth and freedom now as in the days of the Revolution or the rebellion. And they are aroused now—Indiana has told the story. The balance of power rests with those independent men who stand ready to vote as they did four years ago—not in obedience to the demands of party, but according to the dictates of their hearts and their heads. We purpose settling, once for all, the question as to whether this country is free in every respect. The Democrats tell us that we are fighting for dead issues. True, they are dead; but they are not buried yet, and we intend to bury them. And if the Democratic Party clings longer to them, we will bury it, too, beyond a chance of resurrection. Hereafter, we shall have other and live issues; we shall have party contests where the struggle will centre on the tariff, or civil service reform, or internal improvements, or other similar matters. But when the result of the voting on the 2d of November is announced, I believe the world will know that the doctrine of State rights and other pernicious Southern heresies are, like slavery, matters of the past. Whatever else may be in doubt it will be made plain that the country insists on personal liberty, free speech, and a free ballot-box. You may think me over-confident, but I have good grounds for my belief. I stood among 500 or 600 men on the floor of the Stock Exchange the morning after the election in Maine. Three-fourths of those present were there to sell stocks or bonds in the expectation of lower prices. And when the board opened their expectations were realized—everything fell rapidly, and for a while a panic was threatened. But the day after the Indiana election the condition of things was exactly reversed—all wanted to buy, and prices rose with a rapidity hardly ever equaled. Now, the significance of these events lies in the fact that while the members of the Stock Exchange are not specially important by themselves, they represent the speculative spirit of the whole country. The belief is universal, I say, among all classes of financial men that the success of the Republican Party will bring continued and increased prosperity, while the triumph of the Democrats will diminish the prosperity which we now enjoy. These, then, are my grounds for hope and my reasons for thinking that there is but one course open to candid and intelligent men who have at heart the best interests of the country. And I am sure that the Republican cause has had no more creditable indorsement in this campaign than it will receive from this meeting."

REMARKS OF PROF. SEELYE.

The Chairman then introduced the first speaker, Prof. Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College. In the course of Prof. Seelye's remarks he said: "If this were only a question of men, I should have no doubt; I should prefer the Republican nominees. I know Gen. Garfield personally and well. I need not speak of his intellect, his scholarship, his extraordinary capacity for work; he is courageous and energetic, too, and has the power to execute laws. I believe that no person of any intelligence ever doubted his integrity when a man has proved himself as true as he has. I can charge any accusations against him only to the blind eyes of those who make the assaults. But that which confronts us now is the question of party. Every man represents, more or less, a party. The man is guided by his party in some degree. The President must have some policy, and that must be the policy of the party that elected him. Judging from its past history and its present performances, it is impossible for the Democratic Party to be the party of reform. The Democratic Party cannot be trusted, because it has never proved itself trustworthy. I could not believe its promises any more than I could believe the promises of some notorious criminal. The question is, which of the two parties will you choose? The great social problem is to have both law and liberty; whether we shall begin with liberty and come up to law, or begin with law and come up to liberty. I say that the Democratic Party has from the first taken its choice from the individual self-will; this has brought license, not liberty. Shall we have the Nation first and the States second, or the States first and the Nation second? The Republican Party assumes the policy of a national supremacy; the Democratic Party assumes the policy of State supremacy. I prefer the Republican Party in the present contest. It is a very great proposal to hand over the Government to the direst foes it ever had. I am not willing to do it—to place power in unworthy hands. These are not dead issues; freedom is not yet dead among us. Associated with this is the question of civil service reform, and in this regard, also, I prefer the success of the Republican Party. We must get rid of the notion that the offices are a spoil. Office is not a reward for service rendered, but a requirement for service to be rendered. It is not possible for the Democratic Party to be an instrument of civil service reform. The Republican Party, in the present Administration, has at least made a beginning. If the Republican Party has been used, as it has, by designing men, I still cherish it as the only party we have that affords a glimpse of any progress in this direction. The undertaking to reform parties from within is not the historic law. Parties are reformed by being swept out of existence. The Republican Party is not the outgrowth of the Whig Party; it is new. There never was a party with such a record as ours has. Its history is known and read of all men. Because of the men it has at its head and its principles I earnestly desire its triumph in the pending issue."

REMARKS OF MR. MACVEAGH.

The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia, was then introduced. Mr. MacVeagh said, in substance: It is our happy fortune to meet together for counsel on the eve of victory, for it is now practically conceded even by our opponents that it is settled that Gen. Garfield is to be the next President and Gen. Arthur the next Vice-President of the United States. If we are asked why we care then to discuss the issues of the canvass any longer we answer, that it is the true interest of the whole country and of every section of it that this contest shall be decided by such majorities as will remove many of its contentions from American politics forever. The purposes of this meeting, as I understand them, do not include any endeavor to increase the zeal or inflame the ardor of unquestioning partisans. This evening is devoted to a wholly different object—to an endeavor to persuade the independent voters in this City and State that it is their duty so to vote as to secure the continued ascendency of the Republican Party. The only danger is that such voters may not vote at all. There is no danger that they will vote the Democratic ticket, for such a course is forbidden to them alike by their intelligence and their patriotism. They are not likely to under-estimate the calamities which the success of the Democratic Party would inflict upon the country. They know that however wise and prudent may be the utterances of Mr. Bayard the finances of the country cannot safely be trusted to a party which congratulates Gov. Plaisted on his success in Maine, and weeps with Mr. Landers over his defeat in Indiana. They know that, however patriotic may be the purposes of Gen. Hancock, the keys of the national Treasury cannot safely be trusted to a party hungry with the hunger of [illegible] and profoundly convinced of the unjust and unequal distribution of the appropriations of the past. They know that the most sacred traditions of a free people cannot safely be trusted to a party which is controlled in the South by men who were but yesterday pardoned for treason to liberty, and who to-day stamp out free speech as an impertinence, and free suffrage as a crime, and which is supported in the North by men who, finding calumny as a political weapon to be inefficient, have recourse to forgery. They know that nothing which good men cherish would be safe in Democratic hands; not honest money, or civil service reform, or the national Treasury, or the national banks, or reasonable protection to our growing industries, or the public debt, or free and honest elections, or the sovereignty of the Nation, or the constitutional amendments, or even the Supreme Court itself. Independent voters are not likely, therefore, to vote the Democratic ticket this year; but our wish is to persuade them that they should give an affirmative and earnest support to the Republican ticket. President Hayes's ringing letter of acceptance was the first real ground of hope in the canvass of 1876, for it declared that the issues of the Centennial canvass were the pacification of the South, the resumption of specie payments, and civil service reform. All the promises then made have not been redeemed; and some grievous mistakes have been made which we were justified in expecting would have been avoided; but that we are glad to-night with the exultation of coming victory, and that we are to be permitted to continue in possession and control of the Government, is due, more than to any other living man, to President Hayes. The South is not only without a substantial grievance, but it does not even venture to pretend to have any. A fluctuating currency has been rendered reasonably certain and stable. Senators and Congressmen have been remitted to their proper duty of making laws and not appointments. The public service has been so purified and elevated in all its departments that nearly four years of administration have not disclosed a single scandal. Surely the present position and prospects of the party sufficiently attest the wisdom of the President's favorite maxim, "He serves his party most who serves his country best;" and it is because I believe that in all essential respects the next Administration will not only continue to the country the same blessings of good government which we are now enjoying, but that it will increase them, that I ask independent voters to support Gen. Garfield. The Republican Party offers to you as its candidate a statesman of experience and ability, as competent to discharge the duties of the Presidency as Gen. Hancock is to discharge the duties of the military profession. He has been upon all important questions a consistent, intelligent, and earnest supporter of President Hayes's Administration, and the next Administration must, therefore, logically be a continuance of the present, except in redeeming the promises it has left unredeemed, and in avoiding the mistakes it has committed. So far as dealing with the Southern States is concerned, the policy of the present Administration has had no more ardent advocate than Gen. Garfield. The grounds taken by the President in his veto of the Silver bill are also known to have received the emphatic approval of Gen. Garfield. And it can be asserted with entire safety that Gen. Garfield will strive as earnestly as his predecessor to prevent the further coinage of a depreciated currency, and to secure for the labor and the business of the country the advantages of an unvarying standard of value. It is no exaggeration to declare that the spirit which to-day ruthlessly suppresses free speech and free suffrage in many Southern States is as dangerous to American liberty as the spirit which inspired the attack upon Fort Sumter, and that it is as sacred a duty to resist the ascendency of the one spirit as it was to resist the ascendency of the other. However earnestly we may desire brotherhood and concord, while these obstacles remain the North can never yield, for concession would imperil the underlying principles of the Government; but if once more the great and powerful States of the North declare by overwhelming majorities their unalterable devotion to free speech and free suffrage, the South may be induced to abandon their untenable position, two parties may take the place of one, liberty of speech and vote may take the place of oppression, and an era of entire and hearty reconciliation may gradually appear. May God hasten the coming of that auspicious day! Maine will reverse her verdict of September. Indiana will emphasize her verdict of October, while the States called doubtful—Connecticut and New-Jersey—will contend with each other only in their majorities. All the rest of the North is ranged already in the Republican column, and the single question remaining to be answered is whether this mighty and imperial Commonwealth will stand by the ideas for which Lee and Jackson fought, or by the ideas for which Grant and Hancock fought.

Mr. MacVeagh's address was frequently interrupted with applause, and at its conclusion he was warmly cheered.

REMARKS OF MR. ADAMS.

Gen. Ives next introduced the last speaker, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts. Mr. Adams, in the course of his address, said: President Hayes was no choice of mine. I did not vote for him. I never considered him honestly elected, though he was legally inaugurated. Still, by-gones are by-gones, and as a fair-minded man, I gladly and publicly concede that President Hayes's Administration, taken as a whole, has been no less honorable to himself than creditable to the country. It has been cleanly and honest and of good repute. That in some respects it has fallen far short of its own great promises, is apparent to all the world. Taken as a whole, however, it has been an Administration which will bear comparison with the best and purest of all those which preceded it, and it is an Administration which the great mass of citizens who mind their own business would be glad to have continued for the next four years. It is an Administration, too, which has left its mark in history. During its tenure of office, if not because of it, the country returned to specie payments and prosperity; during it, also, the most gigantic funding measures the world has yet seen were carried to a successful issue. It is mere idle carping to say that for all this no credit is due to the Executive or the party in power. So far as the Administration of the last four years is concerned, its record, therefore, is not only honorable, but it is a record of success. In their platform, and more especially through their candidate, the Republican Party now propose to continue this Administration through another four years. We know what that means. We know Mr. Garfield. For years he has been the recognized leader of his party in the House of Representatives, and as such he has never been chary of his opinions. We know what they are. We know that he is familiar with the questions of the day, and thoroughly qualified, one way or the other, to deal with them. That he will always take the view that you or I may take of those questions as they arise it would be absurd to expect. That he can, and probably will, take a rational and intelligent view of them we are assured by his record. His was therefore a nomination in every respect fit to be made. The Democratic Party has been in opposition during the last four years, and they now ask us to put them in power. That is fair enough. Let us see, however, how successful they have been in opposition, and in what way we would better ourselves by putting them in power. Has the Democratic Party either during the last four or the last twenty years been a success in opposition? During the last four years did it force an unwilling Government back to specie payments? No; it threw every obstacle it could in the way of that result. Has it clung to its traditions of hard money, free trade, and the total separation of the Government from all interference with business matters? Far from it. The record shows, on the contrary, that it has indulged in the wildest currency vagaries, it has been for years in legislative power and has not taken one step toward tariff revision—it has never once suggested a repeal of the legal tender act. What one good thing, then, has it done during the last four years as the party in opposition? Has it proposed a reform of the civil service? Has it ruthlessly cut down the abuses of log-rolled appropriations for so-called internal improvements? Has it sustained the public credit by guaranteeing to us a stable currency? No! It makes no claim to any of these things. Such is its record. On all administrative questions, negative at best; as a rule, positively bad. Turning now from its record, what promises does the Democratic Party make? It promises us a "change!" That is all. There is a grim humor and drollery in the Democratic situation, and the puzzled unconsciousness of their leaders as to how they blundered into it, together with a painful uncertainty as to how they are going to flounder out of it. So much for the record and the promises. Now for the candidate. Against Gen. Hancock I have nothing to say, except that I wholly fail to see why, at this late day, and during this distinctive period of civil administration, we should select as our Chief Executive a gallant corps commander in a war now 15 years gone by, who has passed his whole, ripe life in a garrison routine. If, also, Gen. Hancock's effusions upon the subject of "tariff for revenue only" are to be accepted as a fair sample of his knowledge on fiscal and currency topics in general, he would unquestionably furnish a good subject for admission to a commercial college, but his inaugural as President might chance to contain some singular economical discoveries. As the records and the candidates now stand, therefore, I see no good reason why the Democratic Party should in this election receive the vote of any Independent. Should New-York on Tuesday next cast its vote by a decisive majority for the Republican candidates, every man here knows that the result will be decided beyond any possibility of question, and the country will draw a long, deep breath of profound relief. Should it on the other hand cast its vote for Gen. Hancock, the danger of the situation will be to say the least, very great. The election may be perilously close. Should New-York and New-Jersey, in addition to the solid South, vote for the Democratic candidates, but three more Electoral votes will be necessary to elect them. Those three votes it will devolve upon a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives to find. Do you realize what that means? The Democratic Party believe that they were cheated in 1876; rely upon it, they will not stop at any little thing to pay the cheat off now. Under such circumstances, however Independents may [illegible] everywhere, I do not see how they can hesitate in New-York. They should, at least, be ready to vote for an undisputed and an indisputable result. This is what a vote for Garfield in New-York means—that and nothing else. Realizing this—being unable to escape from it as the one imminent possibility of the election—I do not see how any consistent and thoughtful New-York voter, even though he be a Democrat, much less if he be an Independent, can hesitate as to his duty. He should vote so as to remove all possible question from the thoughts of the most unscrupulous of partisan Congressmen. On this point there should not be left one peg to hang a doubt on.

The meeting then adjourned.

MARINE INSURANCE RECOVERED.

The schooner Martha J. was wrecked on Feb. 7, 1878, in leaving the port of Mobile. In her cargo were 2,225 barrels of resin, on which the Bank of Mobile had procured two policies of insurance from the Phoenix Insurance Company of this City. The company refused to pay the insurance, and the bank brought a suit. The action was tried yesterday in Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge Dwight and a jury. The defense was that the insurance company had been relieved of responsibility by the fact that the schooner was not in charge of a pilot at the time she was wrecked. The plaintiff showed that it was the custom of vessels of the class of the Martha J. to enter and leave the port of Mobile without a pilot. The plaintiff also claimed that the fact that the Captain took the schooner into the port of Mobile without a pilot was proof of his ability as a pilot. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5,983. Mr. John R. Dos Passos for the plaintiff, and Mr. Thomas E. Stillwell for the defendant.

ENGLAND'S CAT SHOW.

FIVE-HUNDRED-DOLLAR CATS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

From the London News, Oct. 7.

Although the twelfth national cat show, which opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday, was scarcely equal in numbers to some of its predecessors, it was unquestionably better in quality. The animals were divided into classes, under the descriptions of short-haired and long-haired cats. In the former the prizes for tortoise-shell male cats headed the list; but the species seems to have become a rare one, for the pure tortoise-shell tom was unrepresented, and there were but two entries in tortoise-shell and white. The peculiarities of some of the exhibits attracted much attention from the numerous crowd of visitors during the day. For instance, Mr. W. Luke Evans showed an English black-and-white pet, Blackie, by name, 4 years old, which is accustomed to sit up and beg like a dog. Blackie also possesses considerable skill in shaking hands, and entered the exhibition with the prestige of having won a prize two years ago. In the class devoted exclusively to black cats, Miss L. Green's Cetewayo was the subject of much notice. The cosmopolitan nature of the show may be gathered from the fact that one of unusual color, sent for inspection by Mrs. Powell, was born in the Dobrudscha, while the same exhibitor sent a cat which was a native of Kustendjie, on the Black Sea. In the department allotted to male short-haired cats there were but three entries of tailless Manx, any color. Among the female cats the red tabby appeared to be quite as scarce a specimen as the tortoise-shell tom over the way. The accomplishments and attainments of the animals were fully set forth, and undoubtedly a very distinguished cat was Mr. Wookey's Minnie, 4 years old, the winner of the first prize as a kitten in 1877, the second prize in 1878, and the first prize in 1879 at the Crystal Palace; the first prize in the present year at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's gold medal. Another pet, with highly creditable antecedents, was Mr. Thomas Weightman's Mistletoe, a white, long-haired beauty, 10 years old, and the winner of 35 first prizes, 8 second, and 11 special. The price of this cat was set down at £100. Others were appraised at 150 guineas, many were not for sale at all, while two white cats shown by Mrs. Staples-Browne, which answered respectively to the names of Simon and Snow, and both first-prize animals, were each assessed at £79 17s. 6d. as the market price. The long-haired species appeared to be the favorites with the visitors, and here it may be remarked that there was only one black long-haired tom in the exhibition. Much amusement was caused by an announcement in the compartment intended to have been occupied by Miss E. Ackland's Persian, Lion, that, being without his Winter coat, he was unable to enter an appearance. In Class 37, assigned to male long-haired cats of unusual color, the first prize of £1 was won by Mr. G. Edson; the second by Mr. W. Grist's Haroun, and the third by Mrs. Powell. This was sent to England seven months ago by Aga Khan, and is described as an imported Persian. There were special prizes for working men's cats, and in this category was Tit, 8 years and 6 months old, the heaviest in the show, and weighing 15½ pounds. Of animals with remarkable characteristics, a Persian white may be mentioned, with one eye blue and the other yellow. From these facts it will be seen that the show is full of interesting features; many of the exhibits are comfortably cushioned, and all are well cared for.

THE WATER WAS TOO COLD.

Paris dispatch to the London Telegraph.

An amusing instance of premeditated, but unaccomplished, suicide occurred last night on the Quai d'Orsay. A man, 60 years of age, having become tired of life, approached the river with the intention of drowning himself. He took off his clothes and threw them into the water. Then, in a perfectly nude state, he cautiously entered the river. The coldness of the water, however, when it reached his waist, was more than he could bear. He quickly regained the bank, and gave up all idea of committing suicide. His position was, however, an unpleasant one, as he had nothing on, and had thrown his clothes away. He, therefore, ran into a neighboring tavern, borrowed some garments, and was duly handed over to the Commissary of Police.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.
Nos. 33, 161, 174, 215, 221, 248, 257, 259, 291, 297, 330, 343, 360, 361, [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Barrett, JJ.
Nos. 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 116, 118, 121, 128, 132, [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Daniels, J.
Nos. 3280, 875½, 2936.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Beach, J.
Short Causes—Nos. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Dwight, J.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.
Nos. 330, 354, 348, 347, 350, 107, 438, 959, 540, 415, 375, 135, 405, 743, 419.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sedgwick, C. J.
Nos. 704, 651, 910, 409, 730, 972, 948.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.
No. 58—James vs. Jackson et al. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
No day Calendar. No. 745—Clews & et al. vs. Kahr et al.

Held by Larremore, J.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Nov. 4.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.
George Walker, burglary. John Pallis, grand larceny. Patrick Flanagan, felonious assault and battery. John Daly, robbery. Michael Murphy, lottery. Emanuel Waxman, burglary. John Cassin, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.
Joseph Banks, grand larceny. Louis Case, violation lottery laws. Henry Abbott, violation lottery laws. William Gill, violation lottery laws. Charles W. Davis, violation lottery laws.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 28—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ per cent. bonds, 113¼; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 50¼; Erie, 46¼; do. second Consols, 96½; Illinois Central, 121½; Pennsylvania Central, 61½; Reading, 33½. British Consols 99 5-16 for both money and the account.

2 P. M.—Erie, 46¼; do. second Consols, 96½; New-York Central, 135; Pennsylvania Central, 61½; Reading, 33½.

3:30 P. M.—Erie, 46¼; Reading, 33½. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £359,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43⅛ per cent., is now 50 9-16 per cent.

5 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 104¾; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' Certificates, 51¼; do. second mortgage, [illegible]; Erie, 46¼; do. second Consols, 100; New-York Central, 135½; Pennsylvania Central, 62; Reading, 33. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £85,000.

LONDON, Oct. 28—5 P. M.—Advices from Paris report 3 per cent. Rentes closed at 85f. 12c. for the account, and Exchange on London at 25f. 31½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; Low Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 6 1-16d.; Ordinary Uplands, 5 9-16d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, [illegible].

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 8,800 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 7-16d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 11-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-32d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady.

LONDON, Oct. 28—5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, [illegible] quarter. Spirits of Petroleum, [illegible] gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, [illegible].

ANTWERP, Oct. 28.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at [illegible] kilos.

HAVRE, Oct. 28.—Wilcox's Lard closed at [illegible] kilos.

BREMEN, Oct. 28.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 44½ marks [illegible] kilos.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 27.—Coffee—Good firsts, 5,000 rs. [illegible] 10 kilos. Exchange on London, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. W. Flour, pkgs.	351	Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	137	Hops, bales	472
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Buckwheat, bush.	480	Spirits Turp., bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	8,979	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	138	Oil Lub., bbls.	10
Eggs, pkgs.	1,174	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	31,628	Beef, pkgs.	71
Corn-meal, bbls.	600	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	35	Lard, tcs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	270,000	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	122,400	Butter, pkgs.	4,041
Oats, bushels	38,100	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	28,920	Starch, pkgs.	1,600
Malt, bushels	11,500	Tallow, pkgs.	15
Barley, bushels	60,050	Tallow-oil, bbls.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	9,160	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	15,600	Whisky, bbls.	215

ASHES—Dull; unchanged.

BEESWAX—Selling slowly at about former rates.

CANDLES—Without much inquiry, but quoted steady.

COFFEE—Generally quoted as before, on a very tame market.

COTTON—Business in the option line has been moderate, and prices have been quoted a trifle stronger—on October deliveries showing an advance of about 7 points....A moderate movement has been reported in the way of early deliveries at steady figures....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,045 bales, including 430 bales to spinners, 505 bales to shippers, and 100 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 10 9-16c.@10 13-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 10 13-16c.@11 1-16c.; Middling at 11 1-16c.@11 5-16c.; Fair at 12 13-16c.@13 1-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 75,100 bales, basis Middling....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day have been 33,513 bales, and thus far this week 159,688 bales, against 157,975 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 1880, 1,320,500 bales, (against 1,111,004 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)...Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 65,431 bales; to the Continent, 15,465 bales; to France, 18,353 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 584,409 bales; stock in New-York, 67,570 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
October	4,200	[illegible]
November	8,500	[illegible]
December	9,500	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	4,900	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	3,300	[illegible]
May	1,600	[illegible]
June	1,000	[illegible]

Transferable orders issued at 10.90.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
October	10.79@10.81	[illegible]
November	10.80@10.81	[illegible]
December	10.89@	[illegible]
January	10.94@10.95	10.94@10.95
February	11.09@11.09	11.09@11.10
March	11.23@	[illegible]
April	11.39@11.40	11.39@11.40
May	11.53@11.54	[illegible]
June	11.66@11.68	11.66@11.68

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

October	10.81	March	[illegible]
November	10.80	April	[illegible]
December	10.93	May	[illegible]
January	10.97	June	[illegible]
February	11.10		

FERTILIZERS—Met with a moderate sale at about former figures.

FISH—Most kinds have been quoted about steady, on, however, a restricted business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day, and generally quoted about steady. The main inquiry has been for desirable Extras, especially of Spring Wheat product, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale. City Mill Extras have been sought after for the West Indies and South America, but have been scarce, production having been sold largely ahead.... Sales have been reported since our last of 19,850 bbls. of all grades, included in the reported sales [illegible] to 1,750 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of [illegible] for very poor to strictly choice, chiefly at [illegible]; [illegible] sacks State went at [illegible] equal to 3,300 bbls. City Mill Extras, [illegible] West India grades, at [illegible] for fair to strictly choice; [illegible]. [illegible]

CORN—A livelier movement has been reported to-day, but at a slight reduction on deliveries in October and November, as affected partly by the very large receipts for the day; and a shade stronger figures on deliveries in December, the offerings for which month were moderate.... [illegible]

OATS—Have been decidedly more active for prompt and forward delivery, at somewhat stronger prices, in instances showing an improvement of about ½c. to 1c. a bushel.... [illegible]

RYE—Dull and heavy; boat-loads of prime State quoted for early arrival at [illegible]; [illegible].

BARLEY—Held higher and above the views of buyers, thus impeding operations; demand less urgent; [illegible].

BARLEY-MALT—Further sales reported of 11,500 bushels choice to fancy Canada at $1 20@$1 25, cash; market quoted firm.

FEED—Barely steady at yesterday's reduced figures, [illegible].

HIDES—Firm, but quiet.

MOLASSES—Dull and unsettled.

NAILS—A moderate inquiry reported for the leading kinds at about former figures.

NAVAL STORES—A limited demand has been noted for Rosin within the range of [illegible]....Spirits Turpentine in more request at a shade stronger prices, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at [illegible]; [illegible].

OILS—Have been in quite moderate request at about previous figures.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted barely steady, on a moderate call for supplies, which have been offered rather more freely and quoted for early delivery here as closing at [illegible]. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—In the line of Hog products a fair business has been again reported. Western Steam Lard continuing to attract most attention, and prices have been ruling higher.... [illegible]

[illegible]

SALT—Firm, and in fair demand.

SALTPETRE—Steady, but quiet; quoted as before.

SPICES—Generally dull, but without important changes as to values.

STARCH—Has been in good request at unchanged rates.

SUGARS—Generally inactive; quoted as before; 800 hhds. Centrifugal sold at 8 1-16c.

SUMAC—Quoted as before, on a moderate movement.

TEAS—A moderately active movement noted at steady prices. Sales include 1,700 half-chests Green, 800 half-chests Japan, 300 half-chests Congou, and 600 half-chests Oolong. And at auction, 1,150 half-chests [illegible].

FREIGHTS—A generally steadier market has been reported to-day, with more inquiry noted here, chiefly for accommodation for Grain, Cotton, and general cargo. [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, 10,007 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,300 bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 4,800 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 2,900 bales; last evening, 1,800 bales; stock, 117,789 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—Cotton weak; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 1,949 bales; gross, 1,968 bales; exports coastwise, 1,507 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 32,453 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Cotton active; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 5,071 bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 105,601 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 3,598 bales; exports coastwise, 308 bales; sales, 2,328 bales; stock, 44,430 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅝c.; receipts, 3,019 bales; shipments, 2,340 bales; sales, 1,550 bales; stock, 33,967 bales.

CIRCUS EPISODE IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, Oct. 22.

During the performance of Coup's show at Sardis last week, and while over 4,000 spectators occupied the seats and standing room, two young men from the country, standing near the ring, became engaged in a quarrel, when both drew pistols and began to empty their contents at one another right then and there. Only one of the combatants was wounded, and, for a wonder, no one in the large audience was hurt. The frenzy of the scene created a frightful stampede.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Snow Flower.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Cinderella.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—An American Girl.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Boccaccio.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Revels.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Helen Potter's Pleiades.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—My Partner.
PARK THEATRE—The Countess de Somerive.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—The Upper Crust.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, cloudy and threatening weather, with light rain, warmer northeasterly winds, lower barometer.

It is no common emergency which induces hundreds of the foremost business men in the City to march through the streets in mid afternoon, by way of recording their protest against a change in the national Administration and which assembles in Wall-street to listen to a political speech two or three thousand representatives of every department of the financial and commercial activity of New-York. One of the most notable features of a very remarkable campaign has been the weight which has been thrown into the Republican scale by the business men of this City. Strongly indisposed, as they have habitually been, to anything like combined political action, the great majority of our commercial class have, this year, recognized with most emphatic unanimity the necessity of making their influence felt on the side of the party of public honor and individual freedom. Whoever may profit by financial disturbance and commercial distrust, it is certainly not those who conduct legitimate enterprises and assist the healthy expansion of our trade, and the voice of the conservative business men of New-York will be heard on the 2d of November with such distinctness and decision as even yesterday's demonstration has but feebly prepared us for.

Gen. J. W. PHELPS, the Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor, in Vermont, has just printed a "last appeal," which contains an indictment against the Republican Party. He declares that no honest work can hereafter be expected from statesmen "if the Masonized Republican Party, after squandering billions of money, must still be intrusted with power." Gen. PHELPS works himself into a delirium of rage over "Freemason GARFIELD," who is described as the nominee of an organization which cannot have any moral weight against the Kuklux or the Mormons so long as it is ruled by Masonic managers. This is an entirely new charge against the Republican Party, and it is a pity that Mr. W. H. BARNUM could not have been earlier furnished with such an admirable boomerang as Gen. PHELPS has at this late hour furnished to his hand.

In the Tenth Congressional District, including portions of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards of this City, Mr. JAMES TALCOTT has been nominated as the Republican candidate against Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT. The natural Democratic majority in the district is very large, but considering the recent public utterances of Mr. HEWITT and the very serious inroads he has made on a once respectable reputation, he is not the kind of man to attract support from any but the unreasoning and unscrupulous members of his own party. Mr. TALCOTT is an excellent representative of the highest type of New-York citizenship. His well-approved public spirit, his unblemished character, and his thorough fitness to carry into public life the qualities which elevate and dignify it, ought to commend him to the support of every voter who desires a representative whose choice will not do violence to his sense of self-respect. Whether elected or not, Mr. TALCOTT has done his party and his fellow-citizens a great service in accepting the nomination for the Tenth District.

Troubles seem to thicken in the far East. Afghanistan is again convulsed, Eastern China arming to meet the expected attack of the Russian Admiral LISSOVSKI, from Vladivostok, Canton disturbed by a sanguinary riot, and Persia mercilessly ravaged by her old enemies the Kurds. These wild borderers, who have for years past obstructed the caravan trade along the Upper Euphrates, seem to be now operating on a grand scale. They are threatening at once Urumiya, in the west, and Tabriz, in the north, and seem likely enough to overwhelm, in detail, the widely separated Persian detachments sent against them. The motive of this outbreak is probably the desire to assert their independence of both Shah and Sultan, like their Arab brethren of the south. Russia has now a good chance of conciliating Persia, by aiding her to repel these marauders, who are already perilously close to her own new Armenian frontier.

The magnitude of the national issues to be decided next Tuesday should not be allowed to obscure the vital problems of local Government which will then be settled in a way which cannot be reversed for at least four years to come. The election of the next Mayor of New-York will give, for good or evil, a new direction to its government which will be felt long after the term of office of the Executive and his associates has expired. The danger of a political dictatorship and a sectarian despotism in New-York is no visionary one, for there is enough of the elements of corruption among us to sustain the one and of aggressive bigotry to bolster up the other. The candidacy of Mr. WILLIAM DOWD represents a protest against both which transcends the limits of party, and which appeals with quite as much force to Democrats as to Republicans. The signatures to the call for to-night's meeting shows that representative men of both parties have, on the Mayoralty question, joined hands to resist a common danger, and we trust that both the composition and the proceedings of that meeting will give evidence of a determination to sink all differences on purely political questions in face of a deliberate attack on all that is worth preserving in our system of local self-government.

SOME INDEPENDENT SPEECHES.

The meeting under the auspices of the Independent Republicans, or "scratchers," last evening, listened to some speeches which, among other virtues, had the rare one of novelty. That of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., gave an account of the reasons which induced him, in 1876, to vote for TILDEN, *and of those which this year impel him* to vote for GARFIELD. Of the former, the principal was that four years ago he believed that the two great questions before the country were, first, "the definite withdrawal of the Federal Government from all interference in the local affairs of the States lately in rebellion; and, second, the return to specie payments." As to these questions, he believed that TILDEN's election would secure absolute abstention from Federal intervention in the South, (and in this he was undoubtedly correct,) and that "the country could safely rely on Mr. TILDEN" for the return of specie payments. It is hardly worth while to examine too critically the soundness of this reasoning. It was certainly "independent" to the verge of eccentricity, and a little beyond. Mr. TILDEN's election would have secured the South from Federal interference, but it would as certainly have produced very serious Southern interference in Federal affairs, which, considering the view the South takes of the right of suffrage, and of other important matters, would have been quite as serious in its effect upon the country generally as the Federal interference (largely imaginary) to which Mr. ADAMS so strenuously objected. As to the "safety" with which the country could have relied on Mr. TILDEN to secure specie payments, there is something almost childish in confidingly accepting the guaranty of the supposed good intentions of one man opposed to his own party, and in rejecting the guaranty offered by the general tendency of Republican opinion and purpose. The process by which such a conclusion could have been reached hardly deserves the name of reasoning. Mr. ADAMS must allow us, with due respect, to congratulate him on the improvement he has made in four years in the formation of candid and sensible political judgments. He now argues that there is no danger of undue interference by the Federal Government in State affairs; that the Southern question is closed, and that on the questions which remain, especially on the maintenance of a sound currency and the improvement of the administration, the Republican Party, as at present led and guided, is safer than the Democratic Party. He lays special stress, however, upon the necessity of a complete decision on Tuesday next, and on this point he presents the duty of New-York voters with peculiar distinctness. They have it in their power to prevent any doubtful result. If New-York and New-Jersey be added to the solid South, the Democrats will need but three votes to elect their candidate. These three votes it will devolve upon a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives to find; and by hook or by crook, by violence or by fraud, they will find and use them, with the certainty of exciting most dangerous opposition. This argument is not by any means a strained one. We have had occasion to present it several times, and the evidence is constantly accumulating that it is well founded. Nothing would more contribute to the tranquillity and prosperity of the country than a strong Republican majority in New-York.

The remarks of Mr. BRAYTON IVES were also devoted to explaining why he voted for Mr. TILDEN and why he will not vote for Gen. HANCOCK. They were in a very different tone from those of Mr. ADAMS. Mr. IVES admits that he made a mistake in 1876, and that he has no idea of repeating it with his eyes open. He then thought that the South had been unduly humiliated, that the issues of the war were settled, that the Republican Party was arrogant, and treated the South too severely. He now sees that there are great questions growing out of the war which remain to be settled, that freedom of speech and the power to vote at will exist only in name in the South, that the South is keeping up the struggle of the rebellion at the ballot-box. To remedy this state of things he conceives a complete restoration of the Republican Party to power in the Federal Government to be the simplest and most adequate measure. In addition to this, he is persuaded that "the success of the Republican Party will bring continued and increased prosperity, while the triumph of the Democrats will diminish the prosperity which we now enjoy." These are the conclusions of a sensible and observing man of affairs, stated with entire frankness. We commend Mr. IVES's remarks to business men everywhere. They cannot fail to have a strong influence. He is one of that class who, while duly weighing the interests affected by politics, is not ashamed to own that just sentiment has its share in determining his course as a citizen. "We may be," he says, "too much engrossed in business, and over-anxious to make money, but when any vital question is at issue the brains of the people are as quick to comprehend and their hearts as ready to espouse the side of truth and freedom now as in the days of the Revolution or the rebellion."

Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH and Prof. SEELYE also spoke last evening. The latter made a most emphatic and unqualified statement of his confidence in the integrity of Gen. GARFIELD, but added that the issue was after all between parties, and that on that issue every one who really desired reform must look for it to the Republicans and could hope for nothing from the Democrats. The address of Mr. MACVEAGH was eloquent as well as forcible. He did not conceal the causes of just dissatisfaction which he conceived that the Republican Party had given; he found, however, that it was now on the right path, and that infinitely more was to be expected from it than from its rival. In common with all the speakers, except Mr. ADAMS, he recognized the question of the integrity of the suffrage as presented in the pending canvass. He sustained the right of the Nation to "interfere" with the local affairs of any State so far as to secure the purity and freedom of elections, and he declared that the assertion of this right was made necessary by the course of the Democrats both South and North. He also attached especial value to the promise given by Gen. GARFIELD's previous career that the adequate reform of the civil service would be advanced under his Administration. Of the result he was perfectly confident. He only appealed to the Independents to make the victory so decisive that the country could not possibly be cheated of its fruits.

THE CHINESE IN THE CANVASS.

The fuss that has been produced by a stupid hoax, concocted by a reckless Bohemian and published in an obscure sheet that seeks by disreputable means to attract attention to itself, is one of the more violent symptoms of the unwholesome character given to the political canvass by the tactics pursued by the Democratic managers. The so-called "Chinese letter" contained sufficient internal evidence of its spurious character, and the denial of its authorship by Gen. GARFIELD, rendered necessary only by the use that the Democratic committee was making of it, ought to have disposed of the matter at once. The publication of a pretended fac simile in a clumsy imitation of Gen. GARFIELD's handwriting added nothing to its weight or importance, but merely revealed the perpetrator of the hoax in the criminal character of a forger. Forty-eight hours' consideration, with the evidence which it brought out of the real nature of the performance, was enough to expose the whole wretched business. The result did not need to involve anybody or anything but the contemptible author of the forgery and the disreputable sheet that made use of it, and they were too insignificant to merit serious attention. But the Democratic National Committee, with an ex-Senator of the United States at its head, in its eagerness for any calumny or falsehood, however short-lived or easily exposed, with which it might ply its congenial work of befouling the Republican candidate, seized upon the letter with avidity, assumed its genuineness without examination, and set about spreading it broadcast over the land. This fact tended to give it a seeming significance which did not belong to it, and to make the unthinking regard it as something damaging without looking at its contents. In ordinary times it would seem amazing that men who had any pretention to respectability could stoop so low as to engage in such nefarious trickery, but the depths to which the Barnum committee is capable of sinking are something inconceivable in ordinary times.

The "Chinese letter" has been amply proved to be an invention in substance and a forgery in form, but how comes it that it could occasion such commotion? The author is probably astonished at the success of his effort to create a sensation, and so will everybody else be as soon as public feeling gets sober. The excitement produced has been almost wholly factitious. It has had little to do with the actual contents of the letter. The fact that it was attributed to Gen. GARFIELD when it was none of his, stamps the character of the performance of the author and publisher, but it does not make the substance of the letter more important. It rather deprives it of all importance. The sentiment it contains is neither that of the Republican Party nor of its candidate for President, but many people will fail to find that degree of atrocity in it which it has been assumed to possess. The wonder is that it could be made to produce so much excitement, and herein we find the unhealthy symptom of a canvass that is conducted on one side by systematic shams and trickery, by an effort to work upon the passions and prejudices of the unthinking, instead of appealing to the sober sense of an intelligent people. We have confidence enough in the intelligence and decency of public sentiment to believe that such management will work to the injury of the party that uses it.

The Chinese question has indeed entered scarcely at all into the serious work of the canvass. It has rarely been alluded to by speakers of either party. This side of the Rocky Mountains hardly any interest is felt in it. We have few Chinese laborers among us. Those we have are a quiet, peaceable, and industrious folk, who share the common desire to get all they can for their labor. They are paid fully as much for the same service as any class of laborers, and nobody suffers from their competition, and nobody seems to have any violent prejudice against them. The Chinese question is a product of the Pacific coast, and there it is doubtless a far more serious matter than it is here, but it is not a party matter. There has, doubtless, been a vast deal of exaggeration of the evils of Mongolian immigration even there, but so far as it may have partaken of the character of an importation of "servile" labor, bound by contract at low prices, and sold out by the contractors, it is liable to objection. At all events, the people of California have clamored for its restriction, and the clamor has been without distinction of party. The demand, whatever its motive and true inciting cause, is the demand of certain of the Pacific States, chiefly California. The Government has shown a disposition to give thoughtful heed to it, and both political parties in the East, duly impressed with the value of Pacific coast votes, have promised to meet it. The Democratic platform bluntly declared, without discrimination, for "no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education, and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded." The Republican platform admits that unrestricted Chinese immigration is "an evil of great magnitude," and invokes the exercise of the powers of the Government to restrain and limit it by the "enactment of such just, humane, and reasonable provisions as will produce that result." Gen. HANCOCK, in his letter of acceptance, says nothing about it, and Gen. GARFIELD's utterances are fully in keeping with the platform of his party. The subject is one to be maturely considered and soberly dealt with by the Government, and a Republican Administration is far more likely to treat it in a "just, humane, and reasonable" manner than one controlled by men capable of the contemptible pettifogging with public interests which the Democrats have displayed throughout this canvass.

THE END OF VICTORIO.

There seems to be no room for further doubt as to the death of Chief VICTORIO, though the leader of the Rio Mimbres Apaches has been too often slain in dispatches to make any mere report of his taking off at all credible. Besides, as there is a standing reward for his head, the temptation is obviously strong enough for those in search of it to accept any dead Apache as a good enough VICTORIO until after its payment. But the commander of the Mexican forces co-operating with our *own gives the details of the time and the* place of his surrounding VICTORIO's camp, and he adds that the combat left "VICTORIO, 60 warriors, and 18 women and children dead; 68 women and children prisoners." He confesses that 30 Apaches are still loose, and these are enough to make a nest-egg of future troubles. But deprived of their leader, they are likely to disperse, and indeed, the lack of ammunition, which was the cause of VICTORIO's downfall, must also operate fatally on those of his band who survive him.

A war that lasts 20 months, calls into action the spare troops of two countries like the United States and Mexico, and costs the lives of perhaps 500 of the combatants and of settlers, besides the loss of thousands of cattle, is worthy of some retrospect when it comes to an end. There is no extra sympathy to be expended on VICTORIO and his band. They were a hard set of outlaws and horse-thieves. Like most of the Indians in the South-west, they were of a low type, having plenty of cunning and audacity, and naturally predatory and murderous. It is this Apache race, inhabiting the Rio Grande Valley, that has raided for generations into Texas, and that raided on white man before any such place as Texas was known. They have few or none of those traits of magnanimity, generosity, devotion to duty, and love of country that distinguished, for example, Chief JOSEPH, the Nez Percé, making his gallant running fight for liberty a chivalric affair, that put his white pursuers and their scalp-taking Bannock allies to the blush. VICTORIO reveled in a career of murder and rapine, and few bolder or more successful Indian raiders have been known to our history; yet ordinarily competent and honest management would have kept him from going on the warpath at all.

First or last, parts or the whole of the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry, and of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Infantry have been employed in trying to head off and destroy VICTORIO's band, which probably never in its prime numbered at any one time, in one body, more than eight score warriors. The Mexicans have been almost as busy on their side, particularly during VICTORIO's two invasions of their country, the last of which proved fatal to him. VICTORIO had an Indian's natural contempt for that impalpable and invisible thing called a boundary, and to him Mexico and the United States were one. He killed, it is estimated, 250 people, in Grant, Doña Ana, and Socorro Counties in New-Mexico, gained repeated victories over the troops, which were regularly reported the other way, ravaged Arizona, demoralized the whole border, surprised trains and butchered the passengers, slew prospectors, took possession of villages and shot the people if they came to the windows to look at the weather, cut off the Territory from its supplies of bacon and flour, which the freighters were afraid to bring, and, when he wanted fresh horses for his band, he coolly ran off, by night raids, the stock of the regular cavalry, leaving them involuntary infantry. A warrior able to accomplish so much, against odds so vast, and to sustain himself so long, is, making all allowances for the reveals, which is hostile to regular campaigning, no inconsiderable figure in history.

With all his natural predilection for plunder, Chief VICTORIO was really driven to the warpath. He and his band were well situated at the Warm Springs, where they were satisfied. But, for some mysterious reason, the Indian authorities in that region persisted in transferring them to San Carlos—since become notorious as the centre of frauds for contractors and Indian Agents. Once and again VICTORIO and his band escaped from this change; the third time they went not to come back. And yet their last flight is thought to have been due to measures of arrest for former offenses, taken out against them in local courts, when the act of inviting them to return may fairly be said to have been an official condonation of old crimes. Unable to distinguish between local courts and the Interior Department, when a Sheriff appeared on the reservation, though, as it is claimed, not for the purpose of arrest, but only to avoid a roundabout course in his travels, they vanished between two days. The Indian Bureau agents seem to have stories, also, of alleged bad conduct of Army officers toward VICTORIO. It is not necessary, however, to go into these criminations and recriminations. It is enough to know that a strictly preventable war has been waged for years, at vast cost of life and property, and at last has been ended, it is hoped, by the combined action of two nations to crush one little band of pestilent Indians.

THE LAST CONSPIRACY.

When the Chicago Convention failed to nominate Gen. GRANT it was believed by several nervous Democrats and Gen. HENDERSON that the Republic was saved. Gen. GRANT was not going to forcibly take away our liberties and become a brutal and despotic Emperor within the next four years. Of course, a man so utterly devoid of patriotism as Gen. GRANT has proved himself to be during the civil war and his occupancy of the Presidential chair would never relinquish his atrocious design of overthrowing the Government, and equally, of course, his ability to enslave forty millions of people against their will would suffer no diminution. It was to be expected that at some future day he would try to carry out his wicked designs, but it was regarded as reasonably certain that, whether Mr. GARFIELD or Gen. HANCOCK should be elected, the establishment of the Empire would be postponed, at least, until 1884.

Alas! this reasonable expectation has already been thwarted. The several nervous Democrats have discovered a new and exceptionally hellish plot for the immediate overthrow of the Republic, and we may confidently expect that within a week or two Gen. HENDERSON will call himself together in convention, and after relating to himself the personal wrongs that he has suffered at the hands of Gen. GRANT, will once more warn himself that the Empire is close at hand. For it has been discovered that although Gen. GRANT is ostensibly supporting Mr. GARFIELD, he is really making speeches in his own behalf, and in the event of the success of the Republicans next week he is to be our next President.

Certain Democratic papers have fully exposed the plot which is to culminate in making Gen. GRANT the successor of Mr. HAYES. It appears that after the nomination of Mr. GARFIELD was made, Gen. GRANT and his immediate political friends were very angry and said they wouldn't play. Neither Gen. GRANT, Mr. CONKLING, nor Mr. CAMERON went to Maine and made speeches, and, of course, that State was carried by the Fusionists. This filled Mr. GARFIELD with dismay, and he wrote to the three angry statesmen imploring them to come to Mentor and do with him as they would.

Accordingly, Gen. GRANT, Mr. CONKLING, Mr. CAMERON, and Gen. LOGAN met at Mentor and had an interview with the weeping and despairing GARFIELD. They treated him, we are told, with great coolness. They smoked in his front parlor, put their feet on his piano, and made him send out for beer, in spite of his strict total abstinence views. The broken man was, however, in their power and he could do nothing. He told them that unless they came to his aid the Republican ticket would be defeated, and that he would pay them any price they might demand.

After a long consultation Gen. GRANT personally announced his terms. He spoke with that fluency which has always characterized him, and occupied nearly two hours in setting forth his views in his usual prolix way. In substance, he said: "We're not going to elect you President, Mr. G. B. GARFIELD—if that is your name—but we'll support you until election on one condition." Here Mr. GARFIELD, dropping on his knees, cried, "Bless you! name it, name it." "Our condition," resumed the General, "is that after the election is over you shall withdraw and direct the Republican Electors to vote for me. Mr. ARTHUR will also withdraw, and the Electors shall vote for you for Vice-President. This is what we have decided to offer, and you can accept it or leave it alone, just as you please."

Mr. GARFIELD was at first greatly overcome, but Mr. CAMERON took him aside and advised him to accept the General's conditions. "We're going to establish the Empire on the 4th of March next," he said, "and you, as Vice-President, will come into something handsome—say a Dukedom, or something nice and easy of that sort." Convinced partly by Mr. CAMERON's arguments, but still more by the fact that without the support of GRANT, CAMERON, CONKLING, and LOGAN he could not carry a single State or Territory, Mr. GARFIELD finally agreed to the hard conditions dictated by the conspirators. A written agreement was drawn up and signed in blood by Mr. GARFIELD, a copy of which will be published by the Democratic General Committee as soon as some one can be hired to forge it. Thus GARFIELD sold himself body and soul to Gen. GRANT, and the plot for the establishment of the Empire on the 4th of March next was consummated.

How the Democrats learned of the existence of this plot is not yet known. The whole affair was conducted with the utmost secrecy, and the four imperialist leaders even *went so far as to go to Mentor disguised as* Chinamen and secreted in a freight car, which was not unlocked until it arrived at its destination. In spite of this care, the Democratic press discovered that they had visited Mentor soon after the Maine election, although not a soul in Mentor, with the single exception of Mr. GARFIELD, saw them there. How the Democrats were able to learn the exact words spoken by GRANT, GARFIELD, and CAMERON at the interview is still more remarkable, unless it be true, as has been hinted, that an eminent Democrat has been concealed under the sofa in Mr. GARFIELD's front parlor ever since the campaign began. Of the truth of the Democratic exposure of the plot there can, of course, be no possible doubt. It is as true as the famous Chinese letter and as various other Democratic campaign stories.

It is possible that this timely exposure of the conspiracy to substitute Gen. GRANT for Mr. GARFIELD will render the plans of the imperialists abortive. Nevertheless, it proves to us that we are living on a political volcano. Hereafter we can never go to bed without fearing that when we wake up we shall find that Gen. GRANT has been made Emperor during the night, and that our liberties have vanished forever. Gen. HENDERSON ought to lose no time in calling a new Anti-Imperialist convention, and the Democratic editors should cry aloud day and night. Evidently the Republic is in the most imminent and terrible danger.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Arizona Republicans claim that they are going to carry their Territory by a handsome vote.

The Greenbackers of the Tenth District of Kentucky decided not to make a nomination for Representative in Congress.

According to a telegram to the New-Orleans *Times*, English says he can carry Indiana next Tuesday "if Barnum will keep out of it."

The cause that can be bolstered up only by vituperation, slander, and forgery is not a fit cause to receive the support of right-thinking men.

F. D. Dismuke has withdrawn as an Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Georgia, a Republican having entered the field.

The Democrats of the Thirtieth District (Monroe and Orleans Counties) have nominated Albert S. Warner, of Orleans County, for Representative in Congress.

The Prohibitionists of the Twenty-fourth District (Oswego and Madison Counties) have nominated Millard H. Cox, of Oswego County, for Representative in Congress.

The Houston (Texas) *Post* expresses the opinion that the weak point in the Democratic ticket, outside of the unpopularity of English, is the vulnerability of Hancock's mental calibre.

The Republicans of New-Haven, Conn., are very happy over the results of their parade on Wednesday evening last. The *Journal* says they had 5,000 men in line—1,200 of them business men.

Democratic papers in Tennessee do not seem at all sanguine of the election of their candidate for Governor and are publishing articles seeking to show how Alvin Hawkins, the Republican nominee, can be defeated.

In a stimulating address to the Republicans of Chautauqua County, their local committee says: "The moral effect of the solid vote of this great State can only be secured by the individual effort of Republicans in bringing out every voter."

Solon Chase notes the fact that the name of Gen. Winfield Scott marks the headstone over the grave of the old Whig Party, and thinks it not unlikely that Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock will, in his turn, be the last candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Register* breaks out in a double-leaded hysterical cry that the wicked Republicans are going to buy up that *strongly Democratic State next* Tuesday and carry it right over into the Garfield and Arthur column, with all three of the Congressmen to hold it there.

Gen. E. H. Hobson has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Kentucky, and the District Committee have nominated in his stead William F. Thurmond, of Washington County, who, the Louisville *Commercial* says, is a gentleman of learning, ability, and political sagacity.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first District, which is composed of Delaware, Otsego, and Chenango Counties, are continuing their vigorous canvass through these closing days of the campaign, and have undoubting confidence of the election of Gen. Farvis Jacobs, Jr., their candidate for Representative in Congress.

The East Orange (N. J.) *Gazette* says: "The Republican demonstration on Monday evening was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever been held in this vicinity, while the brilliant and handsome illuminations far exceeded anything expected. Along the entire line of march it was one grand illumination."

Speaking of the forged Chinese letter, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, a warm supporter of Hancock, says: "The pity is that a Presidential contest should turn upon such back-door issues, and the comic part of the whole thing is that the sentiments Garfield so hotly repudiates are just what the whole world practices when it gets a chance."

A Portsmouth correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* predicts that the New-Hampshire Republicans will elect next week their Garfield and Arthur Electors, the State's entire Congressional delegation, the Hon. Charles H. Bell Governor by a majority of the popular vote, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Hon. Jacob B. Julian, of Indiana, late Democratic Circuit Judge, will vote for Garfield and Arthur. The action of the Democratic court upon the State constitutional amendments disgusted him. Besides, as he says, he "cannot vote for that other man on the ticket with Hancock." He is a brother of the Hon. George W. Julian.

The Selma (Ala.) *Southern Argus*, which is understood to be Senator Morgan's home organ, says in its issue of the 22d inst.: "The defeat of the Republican Party would give freedom to the people of the South—freedom of thought, of speech, of action. For this freedom, the South supports Hancock with his Eastern ideas, Eastern advisers, and Eastern sympathies. For this freedom, Southern tariff reformers, Southern anti-national bank men, Southern inflationists, (and there are many of these,) fall into line under the leadership of Barnum and Scott and Wallace and Randall, with whom they have nothing else in common."

THE CAPTION OF BALLOTS.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The following opinion has been issued from the Attorney-General's office, in answer to a letter from D. S. Lamont, of New-York:

In reply to your inquiry of this date, in relation to the proper form of the caption or indorsement of ballots to be used in this State, outside of the City of New-York, at the ensuing general election, I have the honor to state that I have carefully examined the various statutes touching this question, and am of opinion that a ballot with a caption constituting a heading on the face thereof printed in one straight line, in black ink, in plain type of the size now generally known and designated as "great primer roman condensed capitals," as required by section 2, chapter 366 of the Laws of 1880, will have a legal caption within the meaning of that statute, and when such ballot is folded so as to leave such printed caption outside, the balance on the face of the ballot being folded inward, such caption will also be an indorsement and in compliance with the provision of the Revised Statutes requiring ballots to be "indorsed." The printing, in addition, on the back of the ballot of the same word or words constituting the caption, is, in my opinion, not necessary to give validity to the ballot. But if such additional printing should be upon the back of a ballot voted I do not think such ballot would be thereby invalidated.

W. B. RUGGLES,
First Deputy Attorney-General.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Commissary Sergeant George M. Scully has been ordered to proceed to Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The leave of absence granted Capt. A. S. Daggett, Second Infantry, recruiting officer, has been extended two days.

THE PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS.

Although the several parts of the Paris Salon of 1880 bore manifest signs of the presence of American artists, yet the exposition was so exceedingly large that one hardly realized the extent to which our countrymen were represented. The second annual exhibition of the small Philadelphia Society of Artists gives some measure of their number; for a committee appointed to solicit pictures from the colony at Paris has sent over nearly 150 paintings belonging to some 60 aspirants to the title of master. This committee consisted of Messrs. Sargent, Bridgman, Bacon, Coffin, McKnight, and Moss. To-morrow night the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will be opened to the public, and many of the works accepted by this year's Salon, together with some 400 other pieces, inclusive of a few statuettes and water-colors, will present Philadelphia with subjects for endless discussions on the position and future of American art. The society, be it understood, has made its second exhibition designedly American; it has wished to bring together enough of the work by American students and artists resident abroad to allow of a pretty thorough examination of their general attainments in art, or, to speak exactly, in painting; for the statuary is most insignificant in amount, and calls for no remark. While saying this an exception should be taken to the claim of the illustrated catalogue that this is "the finest collection of American art ever brought together in this country." It is not at all true, either, that the "leading artists throughout the States" are "fully represented by their best productions." It is doing honor enough to the energy of the young society to acknowledge that so far no exhibition has collected with so much industry the works of our painters residing abroad.

Artists that stay at home are naturally impatient of the attention lavished by the press upon young students who, for the most part, are merely, if we are to believe the croakers, facile imitators of their European masters. But nothing is more natural, and surely nothing is healthier. Every dog has his day. How many of these young fellows are going to have the requisite strength either to break out a path for themselves or even to keep up the pitch of brilliancy with which they now call the attention of the public? Now the picture-loving public is interested in the new ventures and is always cruel enough to pass by its tried artists to examine the painting of some novice who may never again come to the surface with anything worthy of notice. There is something exciting at this exhibition in all the canvases, full of the best instruction of Paris and Munich, clever very often, wonderfully clever sometimes, now and then flat and absurd, but, as a rule, brilliant. Here and there one comes upon a hint of something more than a mere superficial brightness, as, for instance, in the landscapes of William L. Picknell. Certainly the work of this young painter cannot be classed among those many American pictures admitted to the Salon which seemed to have been accepted only in order to cast discredit on the United States. In that enormous collection, singularly devoid of good landscapes, his "Route de Concarneau" shone all the brighter. A country road of Brittany is seen extending into the picture after the manner that the painter Rousseau loved; a cart moves up it; the driver swings along with a good movement by its side; the straight hot road breaks near the horizon, a dark band of wood; the sky is flecked minutely with fine clouds, hardly discernible by the eye. The effect of sunlight is excellent, but still better is the spirit of the picture, the something inherent in the grouping, in the key and tones of the whole, which expresses thoughts not easily translated into language. Occasionally Mr. C. H. Miller rises to the same plane, to take a home artist as an example; witness his "Oaks at Creedmoor," more or less known in New-York of late years, and shown once more here. A picture with such an air of mastership cannot be seen too often; broad both literally and figuratively, it seems done by quite another painter than by him who finished the "New-York from Newtown Creek," with its false tones in buildings and sky and its impossible oarsmen in a skeleton four, whose weight would sink their boat, and whose arms, if stretched out for a stroke, would break each other's backs.

A. G. Heaton is a name little heard on this side of the Atlantic; only extreme youth and inexperience can excuse his large figure picture, "The Bathing Hour, Trouville;" but while there may be abundant pardon for the painter, what excuse is there for the committee that accepted such weak stuff for the *Salon? A big-eyed "beauty-belle" young woman* is stepping out of the bathing-house with nothing on save a thin, tight-fitting bathing-dress between shoulder and knee; she gives her hand to a young man who is dressed in equally airy attire, just as she would in a ball-room. In the surf are smug men and commonplace women; a crowd of spectators occupies the strand beyond; the painter has attempted to give an air of sentiment to two semi-nude couples of opposite sex, with a result, considering, of course, the promiscuity and publicity of the scene, which is in the worst possible taste. The painting of these vulgar people is fortunately on a par with the scene. Other pictures by Mr. Heaton are "The Bather" and "A Little Calculation;" they make it probable that less complicated scenes for the present will find the painter a better workman. Another new name is that of Mr. Edward D. Burleigh, under which no less than six pictures are hung. He offers both landscape and figure pictures of a certain merit. Mr. Chester Loomis carries his work far, undeterred by the difficulties of his chosen subjects. "A Justice in 1600" was in the Paris Salon of 1878, and deserves careful and even respectful examination. A child dressed with magnificence presides in a Judge's seat; a culprit kneels before him; the little Prince's mother sits near, and an officer of the law turns to him as if for an opinion. A look of judicial gravity on so young a face attracts attention; it is well given, and the accessories of the picture are clever enough to support the central effort fairly. The influence seems to be Gérome's, if one may judge from the flesh painting. Mr. Loomis's "Christopher Sly" and "La Présentation du Prétendu" are both large figure pictures, both ambitious, both from the last Salon—and both inferior to his contribution to that of 1878. Mr. J. McLure Hamilton is the gentleman whose picture of a naughty young woman with a parrot scandalized the good Parisians at the Grand Exposition. It was in the American contingent. There was more outcry in Paris over this ill-advised but cleverly painted canvas than in New-York, where it appeared first; perhaps in Paris it was better understood. Mr. Hamilton sends from London an exceedingly able interior of the kind attributed to the French nobility in the early part of the last century, in which two finely clad gentlemen are fencing with buttoned foils before a rather indifferent, finely clad lady. The fencing, whether by design or not, is somewhat slovenly; the fencers neither stand well nor grasp their foils. The walls and bric-à-brac, the gentlemen and lady, foils, parquet, and all are treated broadly, brilliantly, firmly. As far as technique is concerned, Mr. Hamilton is an adept; perhaps he is going to be a master. The face of the lady may seem to a severe critic commonplace; the flesh color about her neck may be found exception to, but to hunt for flaws is to imply a compliment.

F. A. Bridgman. This talented artist has little to say in Philadelphia that is new to our City, since his "Burial of a Mummy," "Royal Pastime at Nineveh," and two minor pictures have been exhibited in New-York. The same is true of Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, so far as his "Roman Ladies; Fencing Lesson at the School for Gladiators," is concerned. This was admitted to the salon of 1879; the salon picture of this year, "Besieged Hailing an Army of Deliverance," has good painting in separate frames without sufficient grasp on the scene as a whole. Some of the figures appear copied from Etruscan vases. "The Aviary; Roman Ladies playing with Birds and Tiger," is confused in arrangement and a trifle absurd in spirit.

These are only a few of the interesting developments of American art abroad to be seen at the Pennsylvania Academy. Some other occasion may serve to notice the contributions of Messrs. Dana and Healy, elderly painters, resident in Europe, and Messrs. Ward, Gay, Hovenden, Dannat, Collins, Swift, Eliot Gregory, Bolton Jones, Macknight, Bacon, Blackman, Lippincott, Ramsey, younger artists and students. There are strange new names, such as Dracopolis, Mowbray, Von Hoesslin, Marr, Shearer, Wores, all belonging to the army of students who call America their home. There is also no lack of work by our artists here. The prices put upon their work by the foreign students may surprise those who do not understand that figures mean nothing; painters, like other men, take what they can afford to exact, and their prices are nobody's business save the buyer's.

VICTORIO'S DEFEATED BAND.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 28.—A special to the *News* from San Antonio says: "Gen. Grierson telegraphs that between 40 and 50 Indians from the Mescalero Apache Agency, New-Mexico, got as far South into Texas as the Sierra Diablo, evidently with the intention of assisting or joining Victorio, but were headed off and turned back by troops from Eagle Springs and the Guadaloupe Mountains. Troops are pursuing the Indians through the Sacramento Mountains. The cavalry along the Rio Grande are actively scouting and watching for the 30 warriors not killed by Col. Terras. Bosque Boneto, referred to by Terras as the direction in which the 30 Indians went, is on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, opposite Eagle Springs. Gen. Grierson says he has three companies of cavalry near there."

WESTERN RAILROAD DIVIDEND.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company to-day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of $3,500,000 out of the earnings for the six months ending Sept. 30. The gross earnings for the six months were $1,472,482, and the net earnings $109,840, leaving a balance after paying the dividend of $24,340.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

EUROPE'S INTERVENTION IN EASTERN AFFAIRS.

MURDER OF A TURKISH MESSENGER—THE DULCIGNO NEGOTIATIONS—AUSTRIA'S INTENTIONS—THE RECENT SPEECH OF THE KING OF GREECE.

RAGUSA, Oct. 28.—A messenger sent by Riza Pasha with a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dulcigno in reference to the cession of that place has been murdered.

The Prince of Montenegro having refused to transfer the negotiations to Kunia, the Ottoman Commissioner has left that place. Negotiations continue, however, with Riza Pasha.

PESTH, Oct. 28.—In the Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation to-day, Baron von Haymerle, replying to a question, said if, after the settlement of the military details connected with the surrender of Dulcigno and after the withdrawal of the Turks, Montenegro should not have occupied the debated territory within a certain short period, the naval demonstration would cease and Austria would not participate in any steps which might lead her into further complications or into warlike action against the Porte.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The text of the speech of the King of Greece at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st inst., shows that it was much more moderate and restrained in tone than appeared from the telegraphic summary. The King represented the necessity of maintaining the Army on a war footing rather as an obligation entailing heavy charges than as a menace of immediate action.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Badsic states that Riza Pasha has informed the Montenegrins that the meeting at Kunia must be postponed for a few days, as the arrangements for the surrender of Dulcigno are not complete. Bozo Petrovic, the Montenegrin commander, will go to the camp at Antivari on the 29th inst. to act as delegate, and to be ready to move his troops the moment he receives the assent of the Turks. No hope whatever is entertained at Cettinje of the Turks being in earnest about the surrender of Dulcigno.

THE KURD INVASION OF PERSIA.

TOWNS DESTROYED AND THE INHABITANTS BUTCHERED—TROOPS HURRIED FROM TEHERAN.

TEHERAN, Oct. 28.—It is said that the Kurds are firing into the town of Urumivate, Northern Persia. The town of Khoi, in the same province, is also threatened by them. Another body of the barbarians destroyed Mahmudjet, two miles from Sainkaleh. The reinforcements of Persian troops on the way from Teheran are a week's journey from Sainkaleh.

There are rumors from Tabriz that the Kurds under Sheik Abdullah have taken Urumiah. No further news has been received from the British Consul at Urumiah, the telegraph wires to Khor having been cut for the last three days.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Meshed states that 20,000 Kurds, under Sheik Abdullah, are advancing on Tabriz. They are now at Maragha. They have massacred the entire population of So-Uj-Bolak. The garrison of Tabriz is only 3,000 strong. Reinforcements of 7,000 men, 20 guns, with 5 Austrian officers, under command of an uncle of the Shah, have been hurriedly sent from Teheran.

A dispatch from Teheran says the First Kurd Division evaded the Tabriz troops, and has gone south in the direction of Hamadan. The Teheran division has gone to encounter it. The Kurds occupy 3,000 square miles of Persian territory.

GERMAN STATE POLICY.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LANDTAG—THE SUPPRESSION OF SOCIALISM.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Emperor's speech, which was read at the opening of the Landtag to-day, expresses his thanks for the popular manifestations of loyalty at Cologne on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the cathedral. The estimates for 1881 promise a surplus which will render 14,000,000 marks available for the remission of Prussian taxation. The transfer of private railways to the State has benefited their finances and traffic. The Landtag will be called to co-operate in carrying out economic reforms for the whole Empire.

The Federal Council, at a plenary sitting yesterday, unanimously adopted the motions of the Governments of Prussia and Hamburg in favor of interdicting, by virtue of the Anti-Socialist law, the residence in Hamburg, Altona, Wandsbek, Pianeberg, and Lauenberg and vicinity of all persons who are considered to endanger the public safety. The order will remain in force for one year, its operation beginning in the Prussian portion of the above-described territory from to-morrow.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Cologne *Gazette* says: "We are assured that the Imperial Government has no intention to make any alteration in the laws relating to the coinage."

ASSAILING THE FRENCH CABINET.

A SPEECH INDICATING THAT THE GAMBETTISTS WILL OVERTHROW FERRY AS THEY DID DE FREYCINET.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The journals here have been discussing for two days a speech of M. Floquet, the Radical Deputy, at Valence, which is interesting, because M. Floquet is the mouthpiece of M. Gambetta. Judging from the tone of the speech, M. Ferry must not expect a long or quiet term of office, and the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies will be a signal for his fall. M. Floquet reproaches the Cabinet with following the policy of compromise for which M. de Freycinet was so severely blamed. He shows favor only to the three Gambettist Ministers—Constans, Cazot, and Farre—who alone are worthy of being spared by the Chamber. This means that the same system will be employed against the Ferry Cabinet as against its predecessors. There is little doubt that, in the opinion of the Floquet group, the fall of the Ferry Cabinet is desirable—first, because that Cabinet exists, which is a crime gross enough, and, secondly, because it was created apart from the direct influence and permission of the Gambettist group, of which MM. Floquet, Brisson, and Allain-Targé are leading members."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The opening of the Princess's Theatre with Mr. Edwin Booth has been postponed until the 6th of November.

The steam-ship Assyrian Monarch, the first of the new steamers to form the Monarch Line, to run between New-York and London, sailed from Hull for New-York to-day.

By a railway collision at Herstal, Belgium, to-day, seven persons were killed, and a number injured.

The Cunard Line has concluded contracts for the construction of three powerful screw steam-ships for the transatlantic service, the largest of which is to be of steel, of 7,000 tons, and 8,500-horse power, to be called the Aurania. The other two will be of 5,000 tons and 4,500-horse power, and will be call respectively the Pavonia and Cephalonia. The Aurania and Pavonia are to be built and engined by James and George Thomson, on the Clyde, and the Cephalonia by Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead. The total of the steam tonnage now in the course of construction for the Cunard Company amounts to 30,500 tons, and 32,500-horse power.

The Press Association has the following report: "There is great excitement in Dublin. It is stated on good authority that warrants have been issued for further arrests of members of the Land League."

WITHDRAWAL OF A CANDIDATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Considerable surprise was caused to-day by the withdrawal of Mr. Joel Cook, the Republican candidate for City Controller, from the city ticket. This is the only office which has been in doubt, and Mr. Cook was bitterly attacked by the Democrats because he had made speeches some years ago reviling the Republican Party and its leaders. He had also written letters to the London *Times*, in his capacity as its American correspondent, belittling the people of the North. Mr. E. Harper Jeffries was placed upon the ticket to fill the vacancy. Mr. Jeffries is a well-known commission merchant, a stanch Republican, and personally very popular. Even though the change is made at this late day, it is believed now that the Republicans will secure the office from the Democrats, and elect Mr. Jeffries by a good majority.

UPHOLDING A SUPERVISOR.

CITY OFFICERS OF CHICAGO TAUGHT THEIR DUTIES IN ELECTION TIME.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The case of United States Supervisor Frederick Geisler, who was arrested at a place of registration yesterday by a city policeman, was before Judge Drummond, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning. Judge Drummond reserved his decision as to the fact whether the Supervisor was in the discharge of his duty when he was arrested, until next Saturday, when the case will be fully argued before him. He laid down the law on the general subject involved, however, and then released Geisler without bail. He held that the United States laws appointing and regulating the action of Supervisors at an election for Representatives in Congress are in full force and binding upon all State and city officers, no matter whether or not such election be held under the State laws; that a Supervisor, in discharging his duties under those laws, cannot be interfered with by any State or city officer, and that if a Supervisor should be so arrested while in the performance, as he claimed, of his duty under those laws, then the Federal courts had the right to inquire into the facts and to pass judgment on them. Much interest is manifested in this decision, as it is considered a test which will determine the status of the Supervisor in the coming election here.

AN INFAMOUS BOURBON PLOT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28.—The Republican State Committee to-day discovered a most ingenious plot to disfranchise Republican voters and at the same time provide an excuse to escape the penalties prescribed by the law bearing upon the subject. The Commissioners of Election, who are in every Republican county exclusively Democrats, noted for partisan fervor and light consciences, are authorized to appoint the managers of election in their several counties. While the statutes prescribe penalties for refusing or neglecting to appoint managers, there is no law for making the appointments, and the scheme is to delay appointing them until it can be claimed to be too late to fill the vacancies occasioned by refusals to serve. As all those appointed to Republican precincts are instructed to refuse, no election can be held at such places. In Georgetown County every manager declined to qualify, and the Commissioners positively refuse to appoint others for the reasons named. No managers have yet been appointed for this county, and the understanding is, at the Democratic head-quarters, that voting will be prevented outside of the city by this method, to secure a Democratic majority.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN PATERSON.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 28.—By far the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meeting of the campaign was held here to-night. Ex-Mayor Buckley presided, and urged the importance of earnest work from now until the polls close next Tuesday, in order to make sure of Republican success in New-Jersey. Secretary Sherman was received with three rousing cheers, and for an hour and a half held the undivided attention of the vast audience as he explained the radical difference between the two great parties and the question of State sovereignty, which had made the Democratic Party opposed to, as the Republican Party had always favored, free homestead laws, sound national currency, the right of expatiation and protective tariff. His speech was the most effective heard here this season. After the meeting there was a reception at the residence of Senator Hobart, whose guest Mr. Sherman was, and several hundred citizens paid their respects to the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, who was serenaded by a glee club.

BURNING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

STONINGTON, Conn., Oct. 28.—An attempt was made about midnight to burn a large American flag bearing the names of Garfield and Arthur. The greatest indignation prevails among the Republicans here. The dastardly act was perpetrated just after the close of the greatest Republican parade of cavalry and Boys in Blue ever witnessed in Stonington. The flag was a noble one and the pride of the party. It was saturated with kerosene up to the stars and the name of Garfield, and so far it was burned, but no further. One of the buildings from which the flag was suspended bears evidence of the villains' intentions. It is the desire of the whole Republican Party here that the burned flag shall be left hanging as it is, with its six stripes burned, to show the depth of meanness, desperation, and hatred that pervades a party to cause it to burn the flag of our country.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

CARBONDALE, Oct. 28.—The fifth grand Republican mass-meeting of the campaign was held this evening at Nealon's Hall, which was filled. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow delivered a sound political speech, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke for over two hours, holding the audience until the end. The Carbondale Band serenaded the speaker at the hotel at the conclusion of his speech. Carbondale is solid for Garfield and Arthur.

DEMOCRATIC TRICKS IN THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28.—The Garfield and Arthur rally on the Citadel green last evening was the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever seen in this city. During the speaking the stand fell, seriously injuring a colored boy, who, it is believed, was hired to cut away the supports. A false alarm of fire was also started to draw away a portion of the audience, but the scheme failed.

A GREENBACKER WITHDRAWS.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Dr. S. E. Shattuck, the Greenback candidate for Assemblyman of the Second District of Steuben County, has withdrawn in order to forward the interests of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, Greenback candidate for Congress, who has been indorsed by the Democrats.

ELECTION OFFICERS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—One hundred and eighty United States Supervisors of Election were appointed to-day by Judge Treat, of the United States court. One hundred and twenty-five Deputy Marshals, appointed by Marshal Caste, were approved by the court. Other Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, enough to furnish two of each to each of the 244 voting precincts in the city, will be appointed between now and Monday.

WHERE GEN. GARFIELD IS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Many inquiries have been received here to-night to know whether Gen. Garfield is still at his home in Mentor. He is, and in answer to a telegraphed inquiry relative to a subpoena for him to appear in New-York, he replied that he had heard of no such document.

THE NEXT MAYOR'S NAME.

A large number of persons in this City, who are, in feeling, supporters of William Dowd for Mayor, are exhibiting some carelessness about the use of the candidate's name. One banner is said to display the name of William S. Dowd, and another is heard of as having flung out a banner with the name of William C. Dowd upon it. A vote cast with either of the italicised initials on it will be thrown out. The name of the Republican candidate for Mayor is WILLIAM DOWD.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The reorganized Irving Hall party in the First Assembly District have nominated James Fitzgerald, the present Assemblyman, against Michael C. Murphy, as the latter supports Mr. Wood for Congress. The friends of Mr. Muller last night nominated Morgan Jones for Assembly in the Second District against Constantine Donoho, who supports Mr. Wood.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Assembly District have nominated James Graham for Assembly.

BUSINESS MEN FOR MR. DOWD.

WARNING THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE DANGER OF CATHOLIC DOMINATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization of the Business Men's Independent Association held a meeting last night in the Hoffman House. There were present John C. Tucker, James Schindler, M. B. Wilson, Louis M. Doscher, John J. Bloomfield, Alexander Shaler, David S. Brown, N. P. Stanton, George W. Swazey, Theodore Harris, John C. Wandell, J. C. Cary, and George D. Lennon. It was resolved to issue an address to the people, and ex-Judge N. P. Stanton, Alexander Shaler, and John C. Tucker were appointed a committee to present such an address, to support the nomination of William Dowd for Mayor. Ex-Judge Stanton read an address which was adopted as the sense of the committee. It sets forth vigorously and positively that Mr. William R. Grace is not nominated for his experience as a citizen, but because he is a Roman Catholic. As a Roman Catholic, in obedience to the teaching of his Church, he would be compelled to look upon the Pope as the superior of all Governments, opposed to freedom of speech and thought. "The Bishops and priests of the Church have ridiculed the idea of liberty of conscience, and have told their people to vote to assist his Holiness the Pope. "Protestantism of every kind," says the *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Roman Catholic paper, "Catholicity inserts in her catalogue of mortal sins. She endures when and where she must, but she hates it, and directs all her energies to effect its destruction." Other quotations of similar import were given, and the question was asked whether, if Mr. Grace was elected Mayor, it is believed that he would allow the schools and their management to remain as they are.

It was decided to print and distribute addresses and circulars to aid in the defeat of the Tammany candidate. Col. Carl Jussen and Mr. Alfred T. Ackert were added to the committee, which adjourned to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Blackie Zouaves will take part in the parade at Newburg this afternoon.

The Hon. Myer S. Isaacs, candidate for Marine Court, has made his head-quarters at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Bets were made in this City yesterday of $100 to $25 that New-York State would be carried by the Republicans on Tuesday.

The Morton Guard will parade this evening through portions of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Assembly Districts in connection with a Republican mass-meeting in Parepa Hall.

A vote was taken among the workmen employed in the brass, bronze, and iron works of A. G. Newman, at West Twenty-ninth-street, with the following result: Garfield, 68; Hancock, 32.

A working men's mass-meeting was held in Snider's Hall, No. 1,150 Second-avenue, Wednesday evening. Over 1,500 persons were present, and the Republican County nominations were indorsed.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Anson G. McCook Club was held in their rooms, No. 21 Greenwich-avenue, last evening, Edward A. Moore in the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Clark, Mr. C. Donovan, Col. Schaffer, and others.

The First Voters held a mass-meeting last evening at the rooms of the Campaign Union, No. 928 Broadway, Mr. J. S. McWilliam in the chair. Several good speakers and the Harlem Glee Club made the evening enjoyable. A resolution was adopted indorsing the nominations made for local offices by the Republican County Committee.

Mr. Le Roy Van Horn, the leader of a band of musicians, composed of veterans of the civil war, and called the Grand Army Band, writes to THE TIMES that the band was engaged to parade with the "Hancock Veterans" on Oct. 26. Gen. McQuade, he says, who made the engagement, failed to keep it, and the band in consequence lost other engagements.

There has been a great demand for tickets for the Chickering Hall mass-meeting to-night, and the place will be packed. It will be the final campaign meeting under the management of the Republican Central Campaign Club. Chickering Hall has been engaged by the club for the evening of election day, when election returns will be read from the stage.

A great gathering of citizens is to be held this evening in the large hall of Cooper Union, to indorse the nomination of Mr. William Dowd for Mayor of this City. There is no doubt that the meeting will be a great success, and it is already announced that more than one Democrat will speak for Mr. Dowd. The opportunity to protest against the despotic rule of a single politician in the affairs of this great City should not be lost by citizens who desire the best welfare of the community. Among other well-known gentlemen who will speak at to-night's meeting are Frederick L. Talcott, who will preside; J. C. Cary, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., ex-Mayor Wickham, and the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman.

A NEW-YORK FIRM ROBBED.

THEIR PHILADELPHIA AGENT A DEFAULTER AND A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—A warrant has been issued by United States Commissioner Gibbons for the arrest of George H. Lehman, until recently the Philadelphia agent of Page, Fargo & Co., of No. 335 Broadway, New-York. The technical charge in the warrant of arrest is forgery, based upon the allegation that Lehman forged the name of the payee, and obtained the money on money orders sent to him for transmission to his employers. It appears that Lehman was originally engaged at a good salary by Priest, Page & Co., who were succeeded by Page, Fargo & Co. on the 1st of January last. His duties were the superintendence of the business of the branch house here and the transmission of the money receipts to New-York. He had no power of attorney to sign the firm name, and therefore all checks, drafts, and money orders should have been forwarded by him. Within the past three months Page, Fargo & Co. observed a notable falling off in their business here, and on Sept. 15 two of the members of the firm, accompanied by an expert, came here for the purpose of making an examination of the books and accounts of Lehman. Very little headway was made on the first day, and on the next Lehman was missing. He left, however, a letter, in which he confessed, without stating any amount, that he had appropriated considerable sums to his own use, all of which he had lost in stock gambling in a bucket shop in the Merchants' Exchange. Since then it has been ascertained, as far as the investigation has proceeded, that the total defalcation amounts to at least $20,000, with a probability of the sum reaching a larger total. Lehman is a well-known man about town, fond of the society of fast men and women and horses. His father came originally from Wooster, Ohio, and he suffered severely in pocket by his son's excesses.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, cloudy and threatening weather, with light rain, warmer north-easterly winds, lower barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, north-east to south-east winds, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For New-England, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain in the southern portion, winds mostly north-easterly, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the East Gulf States, cloudy weather, with rain, possibly followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to colder northerly, stationary or higher barometer.

For the West Gulf States, clearing weather in the eastern, and clear or fair weather in the western part, winds shifting in Texas to warmer southerly, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-east to south-east winds, generally lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the lake region, cloudy or partly weather, possibly occasional light rain, north-east to south-east winds, lower barometer, generally higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, followed in the north-western part by winds shifting to colder north-westerly, with rising barometer and occasional rain.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will rise. The others remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Breakwater, Chincoteague, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Cedar Keys, Pensacola, and Mobile, and are ordered for Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, and Macon.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	50°	37°	3:30 P. M.	51°	43°
6 A. M.	50°	36°	6 P. M.	51°	43°
9 A. M.	57°	37°	9 P. M.	40°	43°
12 M.	64°	41°	12 P. M.	47°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....40¼°
Average temperature for same date last year.....52⅝°

THE BOSTON WOMEN'S BANK.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Gould, Cashier of the suspended Women's Bank or Ladies' Deposit, has been admitted to bail in $10,000.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR

1880. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1880.

MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

Lockport	Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING.
Poughkeepsie, mass-meeting, 2 P. M.	Col. ROB'T G. INGERSOLL, of Ill.
Elmira, P. M.	Hon. STEW'T L. WOODFORD.
Ilion, P. M. and evening	Hon. W. W. HICKS, of Fla. / Hon. LEWIS BARKER.
Chickering Hall	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Hon. B. K. BREWSTER. / Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK. / Hon. JOHN F. QUARLES. / Hon. FRED DOUGLASS.
Oswego, P. M.	Hon. A. W. TOURGEE. / Hon. EMERY A. STORRS, of Ill.
West Winfield, P. M.	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Corning	Col. C. H. GROSVENOR, of Ohio.
New-Paltz	Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE.
Ramapo, mass-meeting	Hon. W. W. CURRY, of Ind. / Hon. HENRY BALLARD, of Vt.
Ellenville	Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM. / Col. WM. BROWN, of Ky.
Greenport	Prof. JAS. H. WARWICK.
Friendship, P. M.	Col. GEO. W. CARTER, of La.
Little Falls	Hon. B. K. BRUCE, of Miss. / Hon. F. L. SCHOONMAKER.
Seneca Falls, evening	Hon. J. R. G. PITKIN, of La.
Kingston	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, of Ohio.
Ogdensburg	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Burlington Flats	Hon. W. W. THOMPSON.
Carlisle	E. B. OLMSTEAD.
Yonkers	M. G. GRAHAM.
Danby	BURTON T. BEACH.
Seaford, Long Island	Rev. J. W. R. CLARK. / Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Patterson	Hon. CHARLES L. BEALE. / WILLIAM WOOD.
Macedon	Hon. EDWIN HICKS. / Hon. W. A. SMITH.
Mecklenburg	Col. JOHN A. GROW.
McLean	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
East Worcester	Rev. S. B. LOOMIS. / GEORGE WALLACE.
Southampton	SALEM H. WALES. / THEODORE H. SWIFT.
Russell	FRED. G. STUART.
North Wolcott	LEWIS H. CLARK.
Macedon	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Gilboa	W. H. EUSTIS. / W. L. NORTON.
Perry City	C. T. ANDREWS. / Hon. O. P. HURD.
Townsend	A. C. PIKE. / J. C. BRODERICK.
Mecklenburg	Hon. WILLIAM P. WOODIN.
Union Springs	W. H. JOHNSON.
Sidney Plains	SAMUEL YEOMAN.
Kortright Centre	A. D. PEAK.
Westfield Flats	S. P. IVES.
Griffin's Corners	B. F. GEROME.
Holliday Bridge	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Naples, mass-meeting	Rev. B. I. IVES. / Hon. HORACE BEMIS. / W. A. MATTESON.
North Gage	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Hillside	JAMES PARKS. / R. C. BRIGGS.
Parepa Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.	Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND. / Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.
Fairport, P. M.	Hon. R. K. HIGINBOTHAM, of Ind.
Fairport, evening	Hon. CHAS. SEYMOUR, of Wis.
Ithaca	Hon. E. L. PITTS. / Gen. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Ind.
Bay Shore	BURNHAM RIGBY.
Little Neck	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Wellsville	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Croton Falls	STEPHEN H. OLIN.
Unadilla, P. M.	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Oneonta, evening	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Greenwich	Gen. T. B. GATES.
Burnt Hill	Hon. JOHN L. HILL.
Stone Ridge	Hon. CHARLES H. PORTER.
Goshen	Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
Ashford Hollow	Gen. THOMAS M. CONWAY.
Valatie, P. M.	Col. OLIVER N. WILSON.
Wurtsboro	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG. / CHARLES H. SAWYER, of Conn.
Port Jefferson, L. I.	Dr. R. S. BACON.
Newtown	Major H. D. TYLER.
Lafargeville	Hon. KITTRIDGE HASKINS, of Vt.
Dundee, P. M.	Col. A. B. BAXTER.
Whitehall	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Glen's Falls	Gen. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN. / Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE.
Astoria, L. I.	Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN.
Durham	Gen. H. E. TREMAINE.
East Berne	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Fayetteville	Hon. JOHN W. HOYT.
Mount Kisco	Col. HENRY C. LOCKWOOD.
Sherburne	Col. T. C. CAMPBELL, of Ohio.
Franklinville, P. M.	Hon. HENRY M. HOYT, of Pa. / Hon. STEPHEN A. NORTHWAY. / Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER.
Turners	J. F. COUCH.
Irvington	Col. J. H. LITTLEFIELD.
Jordan	Hon. S. S. TAYLOR, of Ill.
Oyster Bay	Hon. W. J. YOUNGS.
Enfield	Hon. A. G. BRADSTREET, of Mo.
South Butler	Col. A. S. WOOD. / Hon. GLENI W. SCOFIELD, of Penn.
Olean, P. M.	Hon. JOHN P. SOUTHWORTH, of La.
Phoenix	Rev. J. W. R. CLARK.
Freehold	CHARLES A. BIRNIE.
Madison	Hon. KITTRIDGE HASKINS.
North Norwich	Hon. F. H. SNYDER.
Port Jervis	JIM WOOD, the Irish Miner of Indiana. / Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Rural Grove	W. W. WARLOCK.
Warwick	DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.
Ovid	Gen. R. DE MUSSEY.
Wyoming	Hon. G. G. HOSKINS.
Junius	Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAFF.
Unionville	Dr. DE MASSAN SPENCER.
Black River	WATSON M. ROGERS.
Clayton	Major E. O. FARRAR. / O. J. CLARK.
Lafargeville	Hon. JOHN L. PARKER.
Addison	BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Summer Hill	Hon. S. E. PAYNE.
Sterling Centre	Hon. J. T. M. DAVIE.
No. 411 Bleecker-st., City	WILLIAM J. MANN.
No. 928 Broadway, City	Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
Kearn's Hall, Fordham	H. A. MATTHEWS. / ROBERT CROWE.
123 West Houston-st.	Col. F. S. LAMBERT. / CHARLES B. HUBBELL.
85 Attorney-st., City	Hon. ISAAC DAYTON.
New City	G. C. ESRAY.
Mattituck, mass-meeting	Hon. ROBT. P. KENNEDY.
Valley Stream	Dr. DAVID CALMAN. / WALTER M. CHANDLER.
19th Ward, Brooklyn, Hooper-st.	Col. J. W. JONES.
Albany, evening	Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.
Queens, Long Island	Hon. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.
Farmingdale	Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN.
St. Johnsville	Prof. O. F. WILLIAMS.
Stamford	Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Col. ROBT. G. INGERSOLL.
Jamestown	Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING. / JOHN A. ENANDER.
Bath	Hon. S. L. WOODFORD.
Palmyra, P. M. and evening	Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMS. / Col. A. S. WOOD.
Hudson	Hon. EMERY A. STORRS, of Ill.
Chickering Hall	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE. / Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE. / EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Col. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, of Illinois.
Batavia, P. M.	Col. C. H. GROSVENOR, of Ohio. / Rev. B. I. IVES. / BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Flushing	Hon. HENRY BALLARD, of Vt.
Tent, Brooklyn, 7th and South 4th sts.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts.
Geneseo, P. M.	Col. GEO. W. CARTER, of La. / Hon. B. K. BRUCE.
Fonda	Gen. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, of Louisiana. / HOWARD CARROL.
Athens	Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
Cortland, P. M.	Hon. W. W. HICKS, of Fla. / Hon. FRANK HISCOCK.
Catskill	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Saugerties	Hon. W. W. CURRY, of Ind.
Attica	Hon. JOHN P. SOUTHWORTH.
Bainbridge, P. M.	Hon. A. P. SMITH.
Honeyoe	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Ellicottville	Gen. THOS. M. CONWAY.
Fort Ann, P. M.	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
East Chatham, evening	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Middletown	Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Cohocton, P. M.	Col. A. B. BAXTER.
Hammondsport, evening	Col. A. B. BAXTER.
Unadilla Forks	Hon. W. W. THOMPSON. / H. H. GETMAN.
Otisville	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Huntington	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Arthursburg	Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN.
Manhasset	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. / Dr. R. S. BACON.
Engleville	M. G. GRAHAM.
Hinsdale, P. M.	Hon. C. L. BEALE.
Candor	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Amityville	Col. J. W. JONES. / GEORGE WALLACE.
Seventh Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn	Col. WILLIAM BROWN, of Kentucky.
Cold Spring	WILLIAM WOOD.
Tyrone	Col. JOHN A. GROW.
Williamsburg	Gen. ETHAN ALLEN.
Cohocton	Hon. C. S. LINCOLN.
De Kalb	THEODORE H. SWIFT.
Joy	FRED. G. STUART. / M. I. GREENWOOD.
Newark	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Sloansville	W. H. EUSTIS.
Millville, P. M.	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Westbranch	JOSEPH I. SAYLES. / GEO. S. KLOCK.
Taberg	E. S. BEARSS. / JAMES PARKS.
Islip	CHARLES H. SAWYER.
Clifton Park	Hon. JOHN L. HILL.
Redwood	Hon. KITTRIDGE HASKINS. / Hon. JOHN L. PARKER.
Mamaroneck	Gen. H. A. BARNUM. / STEPHEN H. OLIN.
Dunkirk, P. M.	Hon. MARLON CHANCE. / Hon. J. R. G. PITKIN. / Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER.
Chittenango	Col. OLIVER N. WILSON.
Palenville	Gen. H. E. TREMAINE.
Guilderland Centre	CHAS. D. BAKER.
Fulton	Hon. JOHN W. HOYT.
Guilford	Col. T. C. CAMPBELL.
Fishkill Village	Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.
Locust Valley	Hon. W. J. YOUNGS.
Trumansburg	Hon. A. G. BRADSTREET, of Missouri.
Parish	Hon. JOHN C. CHURCHILL.
Penn Yan	Hon. R. K. HIGINBOTHAM, of Indiana.
Castile	Hon. G. G. HOSKINS.
Troy, Griswold Opera-house	Hon. A. W. TOURGEE, of Mich. / Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Rhinebeck, evening	Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Cairo	CHAS. A. BIRNIE.
West Troy	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Mexico, P. M.	Rev. J. W. R. CLARK.
Waverly	JIM WOOD, the Irish miner of Indiana. / Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAFF.
College Point	BURTON T. BEACH.
Rockville Centre	Hon. JAS. R. ANGEL.
Glen Cove, L. I.	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY. / MATHEW J. DOLPHIN.
Mount Upton	Hon. F. H. SNYDER.
Croton Landing	Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Verona	Gen. T. M. HITE.
Weedsport	Rev. WM. SEARLES.
Fleming	Hon. GEO. I. POST.
Spring Valley	G. C. ESRAY.
Greenport	Hon. ROBT. G. KENNEDY, of Ohio.
Fort Edward	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Pultneyville	Hon. CHAS. E. FITCH.
Frankfort	Hon. FRED DOUGLASS.
Newark Valley, P. M.	Gen. R. D. MUSSEY.
Cattaraugus	Hon. GLENI W. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania.
Grahamsville	Dr. DE MURSAN SPENCER.
Evan's Mills	Hon. C. R. SKINNER.
Great Bend	H. J. WELCH. / O. J. CLARK.
Henderson Harbor	JOHN R. VAN WAGNER.
Broadalbin	Prof. O. F. WILLIAMS.
Amsterdam	Hon. CHARLES SEYMOUR.
Jamaica, Long Island	Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON.
Melrose, 152d-st. and Courtland-av.	PHILIP SULZER. / Dr. DAVID CALMAN.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Trenton, N. J.	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Elmira	Col. A. B. BAXTER.
Brooklyn, corner Flatbush and 5th ave.	Gen. S. L. WOODFORD. / Gen. H. A. BARNUM.
Peekskill	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Nyack	Hon. EMERY A. STORRS.
Huntington, Long Island	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Walden	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
North Brookfield	Hon. JOHN W. HOYT.
Medina	Hon. E. L. PITTS.
Canandaigua	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Dryden	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Monroe	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Heuvelton	THEODORE H. SWIFT.
Spencer	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Hicksville	Hon. W. J. YOUNGS.
Highland, P. M.	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER. / Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.
Peekskill	Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Auburn	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.
Stony Point	Major WILLARD BULLARD.
Owasco	Hon. JOHN L. PARKER.
Acra	Hon. CHARLES H. PORTER.
Oyster Bay	Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN.
Suffern	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Richford	Gen. R. D. MUSSEY.
Port Clinton	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Springwater, P. M. / Conesus, evening	Prof. O. F. WILLIAMS.

THAT CALLAO AGENCY BUSINESS.

ANOTHER WITNESS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Daniel Drake Smith, ex-President of the Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Company, was Chairman of the Agency Committee of the Board of Underwriters, who, in October, 1871, adopted a resolution revoking the authority of William R. Grace, then their Advisory Agent at Callao, and requesting him to return his commission. Mr. Smith, whose place of business is No. 61 Cedar-street, was found yesterday at his residence in Englewood, N. J. His recollection of the facts concerning Mr. Grace's dismissal coincides generally with that of his former colleague, Mr. John S. Tappen, Vice-President of the Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company, whose statement—decidedly adverse to Mr. Grace—was given at length in the TIMES of yesterday. Mr. Smith, in answer to inquiries, said that he did not have the minutes of the committee's proceedings with him, and, therefore, could not speak as minutely and positively as he otherwise might concerning matters which were 10 or 12 years old. He remembered this much, however—that there were many complaints about the conduct of the agency at Callao, and that individual underwriters were highly dissatisfied at the way matters were conducted there. Several of these underwriters sent agents to Callao, who, after long and patient investigation, made reports which were duly submitted to the agency committee, of which he was a member, who, after examining them, found that there were proper and sufficient grounds for dissatisfaction, and recommended that the agency power of William R. Grace be revoked in consequence, and that he be requested to return his commission. The committee of which he (Mr. Smith) was Chairman would, of course, not have taken this step without good and sufficient reason. In regard to the detailed charges which had been made against Mr. Grace he (Mr. Smith) did not care to express any opinion. It was not the custom of insurance men to talk of these things, what passed in the board being considered to be strictly confidential between the members. There might be some mistake in the form of the resolution of Oct. 5, 1871, which had been published as the one by which Mr. Grace's authority had been revoked. The form was an unusual one, it not being customary in the board to precede resolutions with preambles. Of the fact of Mr. Grace's authority being revoked and his commission recalled on the grounds set forth there could be no doubt. Further than this he did not desire to say, except this, that he had resided in New-York almost all his life, and that he thought the people of so great a City ought to be able to find some more fitting person for Mayor than Mr. William R. Grace.

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, who was the counsel for William Lewis in the case of the ship Mary, which, it is asserted, was lost at sea through the connivance of William R. Grace, has written a long letter to the *Tribune* about the charges against Mr. Grace. Mr. Coudert declares that Mr. Lewis was the owner of the Mary, which was insured in eight or ten companies. After her loss the companies refused to pay the insurance, he says, on the ground that she was unseaworthy and overloaded. A test suit was brought against the Mercantile Insurance Company, resulting in a verdict against the company, and a settlement of the claims by all the companies. Mr. Coudert also declares that at no time did he or hear of an intimation from any of the underwriters or their counsel, or any other person, to the effect that the Democratic candidate for Mayor was in any way connected with the frauds imputed against him. The letter closes with the declaration that Mr. Grace was in this City from 1865 to 1871.

GEN. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

HE WILL VOTE FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR—A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR HIS ADHERENTS

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Oct. 27.

The Hon. Neal Dow has been exchanging views on the political situation with a friend and speaking out with the frankness that always distinguishes his utterances. Contrasting the two leading candidates for the Presidency, and realizing that one or the other is to be chosen, Gen. Dow declares: "I was never more a stalwart Republican than I am now, and do most earnestly wish success to Gen. Garfield." And, after referring to several other points, Gen. Dow added: "There is, indeed, no man in the country I would prefer to Garfield for President, except Senator Blaine, whose nomination I earnestly desired."

Being inquired of as to a prohibitory electoral ticket in Maine, Gen. Dow answered very frankly that "to put such a ticket in the field at this time would be simply to aid Hancock and injure Garfield." And that is precisely the result which Gen. Dow "does not desire to see accomplished." In his judgment, "no greater calamity could happen to the country than to place its Government under the lead of the solid South." And, aside from the political evils of Southern domination, he "would regard Hancock's election as an overwhelming disaster to the great business prosperity now everywhere developing throughout the country. It is the opinion of Gen. Dow that "every Republican in the State who felt dissatisfaction in any degree with Gov. Davis will support Garfield—working for him and voting for him."

WILLIAM DALZELL ACQUITTED.

The jury in the case of William Dalzell, tried at Paterson, N. J., for manslaughter in shooting John J. Van Houten, who was trespassing on his farm on Garret Mountain last May, came into court yesterday morning, after 48 hours' deliberation, with a verdict of acquittal. They stood 10 for acquittal from the first. The verdict excited very general surprise in Paterson when it became known.

HINTS TO VOTERS.

"A Reader of THE TIMES" can vote if he has registered. He cannot register now.

"Glen Spey" can vote if he has registered.

"Observer of the Law" cannot vote.

Chew! chew! chew! the Gold Coin Tobacco, 1,000,000 majority. Smoke! smoke! smoke! La Rosa Cigarettes, best in market.—*Exchange.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Shoestring District; Keeping New-York in Line; Fusion Plans in Indiana; Accused of Two Crimes; Arrest of the Forger of the Chinese Letter; Our Prosperous Country; The Final Great Struggle; The Cause and the Result; The White League State; The New-Jersey Contest; The Battle of Politics; Sheridan on Five Forks; The South in Congress; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver-oil AND LIME. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD-LIVER-OIL AND LIME," but that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Mothers! Why not save your children? I, Mrs. Lewis W. Gleason, of Granby, Mass., have found the most reliable remedy for worms to be DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

Vitalized Phosphites, prepared from the nerve-giving principles of the ox-brain and wheat germ, cure all forms of impaired vitality, nervousness, and debility. For sale by druggists.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces at greatly reduced prices by the manufacturer. F. FORD, No. 847 Broadway, up stairs.

Hats.—Buy your HATS from BURKE, 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Give BURKE a call.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BARROW—COCHRAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 23, at Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, CLARENCE A. BARROW, of Brooklyn, to JENNY J. COCHRAN, of Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COOK—FOSTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, 1880, by the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, BURTON H. COOK, youngest son of the late Rev. Nelson Cook, to EMMA E. FOSTER, only daughter of Andrew A. Foster, all of Brooklyn, Long Island. ☞ Buffalo and Chicago papers please copy.

HONEYCUTT—WEBSTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Webster's, Erie County, N. Y., Oct. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Woods, Lieut. JOHN T. HONEYCUTT, U. S. A., and Miss JENNIE WEBSTER, daughter of E. D. Webster, Esq.

HUTCHINSON—GIBBS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Robt. Colyer, JOHN HUTCHINSON, Jr., to SELMA C., daughter of E. R. Gibbs, Esq.

ROOSEVELT—LEE.—Wednesday, Oct. 27, at Brookline, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Buckingham, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New-York, and ALICE H., daughter of Geo. C. Lee, of Boston.

WEEDEN—ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1880, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., GEO. F. WEEDEN to LOUISA LYMAN, daughter of Geo. C. Robinson, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRIANT.—At Oak Ridge, N. J., Oct. 26, Mrs. MARGERY B. BRIANT, aged 85 years, relict of John Briant. Funeral services at the residence of Henry B. Furman, deceased, Main-st., Orange, N. J., Friday, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CARLILE.—Wednesday, Oct. 27, HORACE D., son of Hetta B. and the late Nathaniel D. Carlile, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend the funeral service at All Souls' Church, 4th-av., corner of 20th-st., Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

CARY.—Thursday, Oct. 28, SUSAN MONTAYNE CARY, wife of Deacon Wm. Cary, aged 78.

Funeral services at Emanuel Baptist Church, Stanton-st., near Bowery, Sunday, Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, the 26th, JOHN F. CLARKE, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 29th, at 2 P. M., from No. 111 Summit-av., Jersey City Heights.

DICKEY.—On Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., at her residence at Hunt's Point, this City, ELIZA GOLDTHWAITE, eldest daughter of Charles D. Dickey.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Peter, West Chester, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from the Grand Central Station. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

DITMIS.—At East Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., CATHARINE DITMIS, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Oct. 30, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, George O. Ditmis.

DRISLER.—At Clifton, Staten Island, Thursday, Oct. 28, SARAH EDNA, wife of Herman Drisler, and daughter of W. W. and Sarah MacFarland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1880, ELIAS P. LAWRENCE, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 50 West 50th-st., Friday, Oct. 29, 10 o'clock. Interment Union Cemetery, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Train leaves New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, 12 o'clock. No flowers.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday afternoon, CATHERINE MARY, widow of William H. Roberts, daughter of Capt. James Hart.

Notice of funeral services in to-morrow's papers.

SARGENT.—In New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday morning, the 28th inst., ETHEL, eldest child of E. A. and Mary A. Sargent, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Friday, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M.

SCHOPPAUL.—Early on the 28th inst., LENA SCHOPPAUL, aged 26 years.

Funeral from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., at 1 o'clock on Friday, the 29th. Interment in Newark.

SEGUIN.—In this City, on Oct. 28, in the 69th year of his age, EDOUARD SEGUIN, M. D.

Friends are requested not to send flowers.

SWEETSER.—In this City, on 27th inst., ANNA LANGDON, widow of Prof. William Sweetser, and eldest daughter of the late John Appleton Haven.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 252 West 21st-st., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M. Friends will please not to send flowers.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WAGENER.—Oct. 28, EMMA WAGENER, wife of the Hon. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia.

CHILDS.—After a short illness, on Thursday, Oct. 28, LUCIA A., wife of Noah A. Childs, aged 62.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. C. White, No. 152 East 63d-st. Please omit flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., Auctioneers. A.

Now on free exhibition, day and evening, at our Art Rooms, No. 845 Broadway, (opposite Wallack's.)

The Robertson-Vantine Collections, Oriental Art Objects and Curios Extraordinary. Just received, ex steamers City of Tokio and Fleurs Castle,

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COOPER INSTITUTE.—EX-GOV. FULLER, OF Utah, will address the young men of New-York in the large hall of

COOPER INSTITUTE

On SUNDAY, Oct. 31, 1880, at 2:30 o'clock. Subject: THE MORAL LESSON OF GEN. GARFIELD'S LIFE. Admission free.

JAPANESE GOODS.
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THE FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTERWATER IS the surest remedy for constipation and headache.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 30, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 8:30 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 10 A. M. for France direct, by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre; on Thursday, at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M. for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M. for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 2 P. M. for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Switzerland, via Antwerp. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York, Oct. 27 and 29. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Oct. 27. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Oct. 23. The mails for Nassau leave New-York Oct. 28. The mails for Havana leave New-York Oct. 28. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York Oct. 29. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Oct. 29. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Oct. 30. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Oct. 31. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Nov. 3. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Nov. 20.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

CHARLES JAMES FOX. The Early History of Charles James Fox. By GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, author of "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay." 4to, paper, 15 cents. No. 146 in the *Franklin-Square Library.*

Also, now ready, a Library Edition, 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

HARPER'S FRANKLIN-SQUARE LIBRARY.
LATEST ISSUES.

141. Just as I Am. By Miss Braddon..... 15
142. A Sailor's Sweetheart. By W. Clark Russell..... 15
143. Three Volumes of English Men of Letters: 1. Robert Burns.—2. Oliver Goldsmith.—3. John Bunyan..... 15
144. Three Volumes of English Men of Letters: 1. Samuel Johnson.—2. Sir Walter Scott.—3. W. M. Thackeray..... 15
145. Three Recruits, and the Girls They Left Behind Them. By Joseph Hatton..... 15

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

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A NEW SENSATION.

Just imported, and on exhibition this morning, a magnificent collection of Paris and London photographs of Sarah Bernhardt; all from life, exquisitely colored, very remarkable, embracing 63 different subjects. For sale wholesale and retail. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers and Importers, Madison-square, New-York.

AN EXCITEMENT.

The excitement about Mary J. Holmes's new novel "Chateau D'Or" is growing intense. The book is ready this week, and is having a tremendous sale.

LIFE OF SARAH BERNHARDT.

Just published, the authorized edition of the life of Sarah Bernhardt, with portrait. 50 cents.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

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POLITICAL.

GRAND CITIZENS' MEETING.

NO DICTATOR IN NEW-YORK CITY.

NON-SECTARIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The undersigned request their fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, who favor the maintenance of

NON-SECTARIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

and the defeat of personal dictation in local affairs, to attend a meeting at

COOPER INSTITUTE

at 8 o'clock FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1880,

to promote the election of

WILLIAM DOWD

for Mayor.

John A. Stewart,	John Crosby Brown,
J. D. Vermilye,	George W. Lane,
Wm. H. Wickham,	David Dows,
Henry Havemeyer,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
George W. Quintard,	A. W. Davison,
Jesse Hoyt,	L. M. Bates,
D. Odell,	Harvey Kennedy,
Alfred T. Ackert,	Isaac N. Phelps,
F. H. Palmer,	A. S. Stockwell,
H. B. Claflin,	W. L. Strong & Co.,
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David Valentine,	Charles E. Smith,
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Jackson S. Schultz,	Salem H. Wales,
Sinclair Tousey,	Sam'l S. Shethar,
Charles L. Tiffany,	M. W. Cooper,
Leonard Hazeltine,	Isaac H. Bailey,
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REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

LAST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.
CHICKERING HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,
8 o'clock. Addresses by
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Ex-Judge FREEMAN J. FITHIAN,
Hon. WM. H. TOWNLEY,
Miss NELLIE HOLBROOK,
Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER,
Hon. CHAS. H. KITCHEL,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN.

Singing by CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB CHORUS. Prof. ADAMS will sing Hancock's "Farewell to the Boys in Blue." Tickets for reserved seats at Parlor No. 3, Coleman House. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Chairman Committee to Conduct the Campaign.

HEAD-QUARTERS GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CAMPAIGN CLUBS, FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NO. 126 EAST BROADWAY.—A mass-meeting to ratify national and local nominations will be held under the auspices of the campaign clubs on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1880, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. W. A. DARLING, Capt. FRANK E. BROWNELL, VICTOR HEIMBERGER, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

F. G. SAMPSON, President.
J. A. MITCHELL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN UNION.—A meeting of this union will be held at head-quarters, No. 928 Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen will address the meeting:

Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY,
Major WILLARD BULLARD,
J. RIDER CADY, Esq.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, President.
KNOX McAFEE, Chairman Executive Committee.
STEPHEN M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

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FOR CONGRESS,
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 28.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—OCT. 28.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The share speculation opened strong and ¼@1½ ⅌ cent. higher, the latter in Chicago and Alton. In the early dealings Reading declined 2¼ ⅌ cent., the general list selling off a fraction in sympathy. The market, however, quickly recovered its buoyancy, and prices again took an upward turn, Louisville and Nashville advancing 3 ⅌ cent., New-York Central 2¾ ⅌ cent., and the remainder of the list ¼ to 2 ⅌ cent. During the afternoon the speculation was fairly steady, but in the late transactions realizing sales caused a reaction of ¼@1½ ⅌ cent., in which Lake Shore, New-York Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Michigan Central, and C. C. C. and I. were most prominent. Reading was exceptionally weak, and declined 2¾ ⅌ cent. on the day's transactions. Houston and Texas rose 3 ⅌ cent. in the morning, but subsequently fell off 3 ⅌ cent. In the final sales a fractional recovery took place, and the general market closed steady.

The transactions aggregated 371,632 shares, including 49,400 Erie, 34,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 38,000 Ontario and Western, 24,700 Lake Shore, 29,400 New-Jersey Central, 26,400 New-York Central, 22,100 Ohio and Mississippi, 12,800 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 14,600 Michigan Central, 12,700 North-west, 12,400 Wabash Pacific, 11,300 Western Union, 10,300 St. Paul, 5,900 Reading, 7,500 Union Pacific, 6,700 Iron Mountain, 5,800 C., C., C. and I., 5,800 Delaware and Hudson, 5,400 Marietta and Cincinnati, First preferred; 4,900 Kansas and Texas, 4,700 Illinois Central, 4,800 Pacific Mail, 3,600 Denver and Rio Grande, 3,200 Mobile and Ohio, 3,100 Chicago and Alton, 3,900 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2,700 Lake Erie and Western, 3,100 Morris and Essex, and 2,000 Houston and Texas.

North-west declined from 116⅜ to 115¼, advanced to 116¼, and declined to 115⅞; St. Paul rose from 105⅝ to 106½, and receded to 105⅞; do. preferred sold up from 119¾ to 121, and reacted to 120. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 97⅝ to 97⅛, advanced to 98⅛, and returned to 97⅝; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 87⅝ to 87, sold up to 88, and reacted to 87⅞; New-Jersey Central rose from 77⅞ to 78⅝, and reacted to 77⅞; Reading dropped from 43⅝ to 41; Erie sold down from 45 to 44⅜, rose to 45⅛, declined to 44⅞, and rallied to 44½; Lake Shore advanced from 115¾ to 117⅞, and receded to 116; New-York Central rose from 135¼ to 138½, and reacted to 137; Michigan Central advanced from 108⅜ to 109, returned to 108⅝, sold up 110, and reacted to 108⅞; Canada Southern receded from 68⅞ to 68⅛, rose to 69, and fell off to 68⅛; Western Union declined from 104 to 103⅝, advanced to 104⅛, and receded to 103⅞; Louisville and Nashville sold up from 170 to 173, and reacted to 172⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from 145⅞ to 145, rose to 146, and returned to 145. Houston and Texas advanced from 74⅜ to 76, and declined to 73; Chicago and Alton advanced from 134¼ to 136; C., C., C. and I. dropped from 79⅞ to 79, sold up to 81, reacted to 80, and rallied to 80½; American Union rose from 61 to 63¾; Denver and Rio Grande advanced from 74 to 75, and reacted to 74½; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 42 to 42⅞, and fell off to 41⅝; do. preferred sold up from 86⅞ to 88⅛, reacted to 87⅝, and rallied to 88¼; Iron Mountain advanced from 50 to 52, and declined to 51⅞; St. Paul and Omaha advanced from 45⅝ to 46⅞, and fell off to 46⅜; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 36 to 37⅞, reacted to 36¾, and closed at 36⅞; do. preferred advanced from 78 to 79⅝, reacted to 78, and recovered to 79¼; Lake Erie and Western fell off from 34⅞ to 33; St. Louis and San Francisco sold up from 37⅞ to 39, and do. preferred from 47⅝ to 49; Union Pacific rose from 92½ to 93⅞, and returned to 93⅛; Illinois Central declined from 118⅞ to 118; Manhattan advanced from 27⅞ to 28, and fell off to 27⅛; Pacific Mail fluctuated between 45⅜ and 43⅞, closing at the latter figure.

Money was in abundant supply throughout the entire day, and ranged between 2 and 3 ⅌ cent. on pledge of stock collaterals, and at 2 ⅌ cent. on United States Government bonds. There were exceptional transactions in the early dealings at 3½ ⅌ cent., but the great bulk of the business was effected at 2½ ⅌ cent., and at the close the current quotation was 2 ⅌ cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. Savannah, buying 3-16 discount, selling 1-16 discount @ par; Charleston, buying 1-16@⅛ discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial $1 50 discount, bank par; St. Louis, ½ discount; Chicago firm, 50 discount; Boston par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. United States Government bonds were strong and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher at 113⅝ for new 4s, 113⅜ for 4½s, and 104⅞ for 5s. In American railway securities Erie common advanced from 45⅞ to 46⅝; do. preferred from 75⅝@76⅞ to 77⅝@77¾; do. consolidated Seconds from 98 to 100; Illinois Central from 118⅞ to 121½; Pennsylvania from 61 to 62; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 50 to 51¾, and do. Seconds from 28⅞ to 29⅞; Reading declined from 23⅛ to 21¼, and recovered to 22. Bar silver was weak and declined ⅛d. ⅌ ounce, to 51⅞d. The sum of £52,000 in specie went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. The statement of the bank for the past fiscal week shows an increase in bullion of £259,000 and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 49⅛ ⅌ cent., is now 50 9-16 ⅌ cent.; the rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged at 2½ ⅌ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market opened weak, and the nominal asking quotations were reduced ½c. to $4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 84½ for demand. But very little business was done even at the lowest figures, the basis on which actual transactions were effected being $4 81¼ to $4 81½ for 60-day bills, $4 83¼ to $4 83½ for demand, $4 83¾ to $4 84 for cable transfers, and $4 79 to $4 80 for commercial bills.

The Government bond market was fairly active, and the closing quotations showed an advance of ⅛ ⅌ cent. in 4½s and 4s, the other issues being unchanged. Railroad mortgages were in good demand, but the market was irregular. Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 97 to 97½, declined to 96¾, and recovered to 96⅞; do. funded 5s advanced from 91¼ to 91⅞; Texas Pacific land grant incomes rose from 74⅞ to 75½, and closed at 75¼; do. Firsts (Rio Grande Division) sold up from 93 to 93⅞, and reacted to 93¼; Buffalo and Erie new 7s advanced from 131 to 132; Alton and Terre Haute second incomes from 97½ to 98½; Chicago and Milwaukee Firsts from 120 to 121; Erie Thirds from 107 to 107⅞; do. Fourths from 104⅞ to 105½; Fort Wayne Seconds from 127 to 130; Houston and Texas Main Line Seconds from 114½ to 116; Iron Mountain Seconds from 108½ to 109; Indiana, Bloomington and Western Firsts from 79 to 79½; Kansas Pacific Firsts (Denver Division) from 113 to 114; Lake Shore Sinking Funds from 111 to 112; do. registered Firsts from 128¼ to 129; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre incomes from 78 to 79½; Lake Erie and Western incomes from 66 to 67½; North-west gold coupons from 128¼ to 128½; do. do. registered from 128½ to 128¾; Nashville Chattanooga Firsts from 111½ to 114; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts from 108⅞ to 110; do. incomes from 87¾ to 88½; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds from 118 to 120½; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville incomes from 71½ to 72½; St. Paul Consols from 120 to 120½; do. Firsts Southern Minnesota Division from 103½ to 104¼; St. Paul and Minneapolis land grant incomes from 118 to 118½, and Winona and St. Peters Firsts from 110 to 111; Kansas and Texas Seconds sold down from 69¼ to 68¼. In State bonds Louisiana Consols declined from 49½ to 48¾; Tennessee 6s, old, sold at 38.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1880.

Receipts	[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Balance, coin	[illegible]
Balance, notes	[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 28.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 28.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

Denver and Rio Grande Railway and Central Colorado Improvement Companies coupons due Nov. 1 will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 510 head; total for week thus far, 7,790 head; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Live Hogs firmer; fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 30@$4 40; mixed packing, $4 25@$4 40; butchers' to fancy, $4 40@$4 60; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 500 head. [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; selling fair at $3 50@$4 75.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

[illegible]

Total sales 371,632

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1895	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1896	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1899	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	[illegible]
Balances	5,624,680

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat moderately active and higher; [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat quiet; [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Flour steady. Wheat—Nothing doing. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer at opening, but declined; [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—Flour firm and unchanged. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Flour dull and lower; [illegible]

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Wheat easier; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—Oats firmer [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—Flour dull; [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—Flour in good demand. [illegible]

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—There has been some demand for Printing Cloths, but as sellers and buyers are apart, the business has been light and small; sales of 62 squares are reported at 4⅛c., but manufacturers hold for 4¼c., with the inquiry ranging for goods at less than 4⅛c.

OIL CITY, Penn., Oct. 28.—Petroleum quiet but steady; Crude United Pipe Line Certificates opened at 98⅞, and closed at 98¾.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Petroleum firm; Standard White, 11½c.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 28.—Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auctions noticed for yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 28, at the Exchange, were postponed, as follows: Sale by L. J. & I. Phillips of the dwelling, with lot, No. 322 East 3d-st., west of Avenue D, adjourned to Nov. 4; and sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of the dwelling and stable, with plot of land, No. 561 11th-av., south-west corner of 60th-st., adjourned to Nov. 11.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hamilton Morton, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 24.4 by—, No. 407 East 19th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 1st-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 28.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

[illegible]

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE ELEGANT houses on 45th, 48th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 63d, 64th, 66th, and 67th sts., between 5th and Madison and Madison and 4th avs.; style and location unsurpassed. E. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

HOUSES ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS., and in the side streets, cabinet finish and complete with every modern improvement by the best builders. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS dwellings for sale, including some in the best locations in Harlem; lists and particulars mailed. L. J. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, south-east corner Grand and Crosby sts., one block from Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE LORIMER, NO. 36 WEST 39TH-ST.—Only one apartment to let in complete order with every convenience imaginable, steam heat, elevator, &c. Apply on the premises, or to [illegible], No. 71 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FEW OF THOSE HANDSOME NEW apartments corner 58th-st. and 7th-av. to let; 10 light rooms; $750 to $1,000. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, No. 1,344 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING, Washington-square, a room well situated for storing furniture or private use. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THIRD-STREET.—SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE HEBREW SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL SCHOEN, GODFREY SCHOEN, individually, and as Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Schoen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and Olga, his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of September, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, October twenty-eighth, (28th,) 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, by L. J. and J. Phillips, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Third-street, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Third-street, distant seventy-three feet westerly from the westerly line or side of Avenue D; thence running westerly along the southerly line or side of Third-street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue D, seventy feet three inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Third-street, twenty feet; and thence northerly, and parallel with Avenue D, seventy feet three inches to the southerly side of Third-street, or the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 6th, 1880.

WALTER W. ADAMS, Referee.

MAX MOSES, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
229 Broadway, New-York.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned until Thursday, the fourth day of November, 1880, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1880. WALTER W. ADAMS, Referee.
MAX MOSES, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SECOND-STREET.—SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ADAM BECKER, plaintiff, against MARGARETHA MILLER, FRANCIS J. MILLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of October, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, November fourth, (4th,) 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, by C. J. Lyon, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, situate in the Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New-York, on the south-westerly side of Second-street, between Avenue A and B, commencing at a point distant one hundred and fifty-two feet six inches north-westerly from the south-westerly corner of Avenue B and Second-street, and running thence north-westerly along the south-westerly side of Second-street nineteen feet four inches; thence south-westerly on a line parallel to said Avenue B one hundred and five feet five inches; thence south-easterly on a line parallel to said Second-street nineteen feet four inches, and thence north-easterly on a line parallel to said Avenue B to the place of beginning. Dated New-York, October 18th, 1880.

CECIL CAMPBELL HIGGINS, Referee.

HENRY C. BOTTY, plaintiff's attorney, 215 Bowery, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JOHN H. BAUCH AND OTHERS, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of October, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of October, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon, by Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of White-street distant one hundred and six (106) feet and (8) eight inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Elm and White streets, thence running southwardly parallel with Elm-street one hundred (100) feet; thence westwardly parallel with White-street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Elm-street one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of White-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 55 White-street.—Dated October 6, 1880.

JOHN V. B. LEWIS, Referee.

MESSRS. DAVIES AND WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 130 Broadway, New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE WATER PRIVILEGE, TIMBER, WOOD, AND MINING LANDS FOR SALE.—About 3,000 acres of timber lands, consisting of beech, maple, spruce, and hemlock, situated on a first-rate water privilege in the State of Maine, with a landing on tide-water; also, about 1,000 acres of woodland, with hard and soft wood; also, several thousand acres of land in the immediate vicinity of valuable mineral lands, now rapidly developing, in Sullivan, with good prospects of rich deposits. Reliable parties wishing to purchase or operate on all or either of the above mentioned lands will have liberal inducements made to rapidly develop this valuable property. For full particulars address MERCHANT, No. 6 Congress Building, No. 1 Post Office-square, Boston.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, with modern improvements, by a private family from Nov. 1 until May, or the ensuing year; location between 14th and 42d sts., 5th and 4th avs.; rental must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 112 Times Office.

SAUCES, &C.

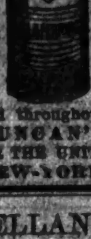
THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome, sauce that is made."



SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
MEATS,
GAME, &c.

Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills.

SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.

Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped

GEORGIA PITCH PINE.

76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

RECKITT'S BLUE.

Factory, Hull, England.

Ladies will find this to be what they have long looked for, A GENUINE WASHING BLUE. It has no greenish tinge, no sediment, is free of chemicals and acids, and is unequaled for fine laundry work. Used in the royal laundries of Great Britain. It never fails to give satisfaction. Samples free on application. THOMAS LEEMING & CO., 18 College-place, New-York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

$480 WILL PURCHASE A TAYLOR Cylinder Press complete, with steam fixtures; size inside chase, 28x31. Inquire of J. E. BROOKFIELD, Nos. 7 and 9 New-st., Newark, N. J.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—BOOMER'S CIDER JELLY WORKS in daily operation. Salesroom, No. 15 Park-row.

PROPOSALS.

REMOVAL OF WRECK FROM BULKHEAD SHOAL, DELAWARE RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 8th November, 1880, for the removal of the wreck of the Schooner "John R. Hurst," now lying on Bulkhead Shoals, Delaware River.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office.

J. N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

PERSONAL.

PERSONS DESIRING INFORMATION relative to Newark, N. J., may address A. M. HOLBROOK, Holbrook's Newark City and Business Directory.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

[illegible] week in 246 newspapers for $10. 100-page pamphlet free. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL TO-DAY A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnet and Ponson's

SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,

At Prices Greatly Reduced,

To Close the Season's Importations.

THE WELL-KNOWN CHARACTER OF THESE GOODS MAKE THEM SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. NO SIMILAR GOODS CAN BE OFFERED

At Prices Equally Low.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

MISS CHAPMAN'S,
Late Mrs. J. T. Benedict's,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Thorough training in the three departments; each pupil receiving the personal supervision of Miss Chapman. French the language of the school and family. Lectures on History, by Prof. Labberton. Class instruction and lectures in the German language and Literature, by Prof. Stern.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY. Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, and business; twenty-fifth year; location convenient; rooms on one floor, and expressly adapted; all the teachers have been in the school for years; accessions numerous and promising; only good boys desired; rates moderate; no extras.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at No. 63 5TH-AV., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School. GERMAN AND ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnastics; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Art Class, Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M. First lecture, Oct. 26.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857.) No. 212 West 57th-st., New-York. Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Will reopen Sept. 30. For full information call or send for circular.

DR. and MME. VAN NORMAN, Principals.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 39th-st., (formerly in Paris,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 14, when Miles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

MISS M. A. CLARK.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 107 East 39th-st., reopens Sept. 29. Latin, drawing, and calisthenics included. Pupils prepared for college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

NO. 608 5TH-AV.

Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Twenty-third year begins Sept. 29.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS ARCHARDS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 30. No. 40 East 30th-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 15; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college; primary department reopens Sept. 27.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 43d-st. and 5th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. REOPENS SEPT. 29. SHORT LESSONS THOROUGHLY MASTERED.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 5 EAST 50TH-ST., CENTRAL PARK.—Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin, Principal. Boys fitted for college or business; primary department; sixty-first school year just begun.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German school for young ladies and children, 215 W. 38th-st., formerly 303 W. 20th-st., reopened Sept. 29.

MRS. WALTON, NO. 63 EAST 52D-ST., Kindergarten and Primary School, Kindergarten Training Class.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—YOUNG ladies and children. No. 812 Park-av., near 54th-st. ANNA C. LAMB.

ARNOLD SCHOOL.

NO. 22 EAST 40TH-ST., CORNER MADISON-AV.
C. L. HILES, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES NISBETT'S ENGLISH LADIES' Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 41 East 41st-st.

CARTIER'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND Calisthenics, No. 23 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.; waltz taught rapidly.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 EAST 75TH-ST.

CLASS OF MR. NEWELL, NO. 115 EAST 28th-st.; reference to parents, John Kean, Esq., &c.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 131 West 43d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 27th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 29.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $225 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 13. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, educated abroad, position as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, and music. Address DELTA, Box No. 217 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, capable of teaching three small children; a person having some knowledge of music and piano preferred; compensation must be moderate. Address E. Box No. 114 Times Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—SPECIALTY, FITTING for college; highest references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHER DESIRES MORE engagements; piano or English. Address FORMER PATRONS, Box No. 305 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DAILY LESSONS WANTED BY A YOUNG Scotch governess; acquirements, English, French, German, and music. Address A. M., No. 40 East 30th-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

OFFICES of the INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, The New-York and Texas Land Company (limited) are removed from 56 Pine-st. to 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SIMON HEYMAN and BERNHARD MITTELSTAEDT, plaintiffs, against IGNACIO ALOMA, defendant.—Summons—With Notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1880. H. FOX, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office No. 235 Broadway, New-York City. Post Office address, 235 Broadway, New-York City.

Notice: Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirteen 79-100 dollars, with interest from August 28, 1880, and with costs of this action. H. FOX, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

To Ignacio Aloma, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, dated the 14th day of October, 1880, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York on the 14th day of October, 1880.

H. FOX, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 235 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES LAWRENCE, Seabury Lawrence, George W. Lawrence, William Lawrence, and Henry Lawrence, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. [illegible], New-York City, in said district, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes named in section 5,093 of title LXI of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

[illegible]

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $28; from New-York, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.........TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.........TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.........TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.........TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.........TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 2:30 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those great-est of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The Steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Thursday, Nov. 4, 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Thursday, Nov. 18, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Thursday, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
Switzerland.........Saturday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
Nederland.........Saturday, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $60 and $65. Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $17.50. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 55 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.........Wednesday, Nov. 3, 3 A. M.
BATAVIA.........Wednesday, Nov. 10, 11:30 A. M.
GALLIA.........Wednesday, Nov. 17, 3 A. M.
BOTHNIA.........Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, JOUCLA.........Wednesday, Nov. 3, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.........Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, COURTOIS.....Wed. Nov. 17, 5 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

MAIN.........Sat. Oct. 30 | DONAU.........Sat. Nov. 13
MOSEL.........Sat. Nov. 6 | RHEIN.........Sat. Nov. 20

First Cabin.........$100
Second Cabin.........60
Steerage.........30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J. OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Oct. 30, 3 P. M. | Devonia.....Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
Circassia.....Nov. 6, 9 A. M. | Anchoria.....Nov. 20, 9 A. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California.....Nov. 6, 3 A. M. | Alsatia.....Nov. 13, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.........Oct. 28 | ALLEMANNIA.........Nov. 4
WIELAND.........Nov. 4 | FRISIA.........Nov. 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:

STATE OF GEORGIA.........Thursday, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
STATE OF NEVADA.........Thursday, Nov. 11, noon.

First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.

W. A. SCHOLTEN.........Wednesday, Nov. 10
SCHIEDAM.........Wednesday, Nov. 17
AMSTERDAM.........Wednesday, Dec. 1

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks). [illegible] FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. [illegible] Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being $2 lower than most lines. F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama. Steam-ship ACAPULCO.........Saturday, Oct. 30, noon. Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA. Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.........Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.........Saturday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M. or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton.........Saturday, Oct. 30
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Fisher.........Wed., Nov. 3

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.

C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA, Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

NIAGARA.........Thursday, Nov. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Thursday, Nov. 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.........Thursday, Nov. 18

These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge. [illegible]

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE. FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NEWPORT (new).........Thursday, Nov. 4
S. S. SARATOGA.........Thursday, Nov. 11
S. S. NIAGARA.........Thursday, Nov. 18

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.

S. S. CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY, Oct. 30
S. S. CHARLESTON.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE, Wednesday, Oct. 30 (Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

A—$1 50 TO TROY AND RETURN VIA CITIZENS' LINE.—New Steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st. REGULAR FARE ONLY $1. Steamers leaving Sunday touch at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.— Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. [illegible] Fulton Ferry 1:45 P. M., 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, [illegible]

[illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

FALL RIVER LINE $2.00 TO BOSTON.

FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

Corresponding reduction to all Eastern points. Mammoth steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE. Daily Sundays included, from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, 4:30 P. M.; Jersey City, 4:30 P. M., via Annex boats.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the office on the Pier, and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE

TO ALBANY, $1.00

until the close of navigation, via PEOPLE'S LINE, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north, west, and east. W. W. EVERETT, President.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON. VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 26th	8:30 P. M.	Wed'day, 26th	6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th	9:30 P. M.	Friday, 29th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 1st	7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d	1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	7:30 A. M.
Wed'day, 27th	10:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 27th	1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 28th	4:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th	12:00 M.
Saturday, 30th	[illegible]		

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., excepts Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT.— The only direct route with palace steamers, CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT, landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily. (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COMPANION, &c.—A YOUNG LADY IN REDUCED circumstances desires a position as a companion to a lady; would be willing also to assist in housekeeping, &c.; best of reference. Address L. M., Box No. 169 Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

COMPANION.—AS I AM ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR Europe I desire to secure for a lady in my employ a position as companion to invalid lady or as nursery governess; salary secondary consideration. Address E. A. C., Box 211 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 339 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— By a young girl; four years in last place; first-class City reference. Address E. H., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 267 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid, private family, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 330 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American girl, or nurse; City or country; best of reference. Call or address No. 480 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY LIVING AT NO. 17 Madison-av. wants to find a place for a young colored girl as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; has the best of City reference.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A girl lately landed as chamber-maid and waitress or light house-work and mind children. Call at No. 155 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; best lived in her last place eight and a half years; best of reference. Call or address No. 217 East 29th-st. Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly experienced girl in private family; careful in her work; first-class City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 579 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy person; will assist with any other work; good City reference. Call at No. 265 6th-av., grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— Will go a short distance in the country or take care of a grown child; four and a half years' reference. Call at No. 229 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 588 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; first-class; will do plain sewing; five years' City reference. Call at No. 251 West 19th-st., ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— By a respectable girl; best City reference. Call at No. 334 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference from present place. Call at 24 East 55th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By steady and reliable American girl; Protestant. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and sewing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 334 East 29th-st.

COOK.—A LADY ABOUT LEAVING TOWN desires to find a situation for her cook, who has been in her service for fifteen years. Apply at No. 120 East 37th-st., on the 29th and 30th inst., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as competent cook, other as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 334 West 31st-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; SOUPS, DESSERTS, MEAT, side dishes; excellent baker; reference from first-class family of the City; take charge of kitchen; seen two days. Call at No. 230 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; EXCELLENT cook; all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, and game; desserts; no objection to coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK.—A LADY, LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE Winter, wishes to find a situation for a good cook, a Protestant, now in her employ. Apply, for two days, at No. 243 West 45th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; understands her business perfectly; will do the coarse washing; three years' best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 410 West 56th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook; good bread and biscuit maker; will assist in washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 1,246 2d-av., one flight.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 352 East 22d-st., second floor.

COOK.—JUST DISENGAGED; THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business in soups, pastry, and game; good baker; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 262 East 45th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls; one as cook and assist with washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' references. Call at No. 1,217 3d-av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCHWOMAN; good cook and baker; no objection to private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st., one flight, back.

COOK.—BY A SMART PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; will assist with washing; or as chamber-maid and laundress; is a first-class servant; best City reference. Call at No. 301 6th-av., top floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer, or would do housework in small family; reference. Call at No. 517 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIvate family; will do the coarse washing and ironing; City reference from present employer. Call at No. 6 Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups and game; best City reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.; upper bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A GOOD BAKer; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 208 East 28th-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 410 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; reference from last place. Call at No. 1,104 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS competent cook and baker; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 130 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS PLAIN cook and good laundress; City or country; reference. Call at No. 156 West 26th-st., rear, Room No. 6.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; good City reference; lady can be seen. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 507 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker; has been in one of the leading establishments in Paris; would like a few patrons; cutting, fitting, and remodeling a specialty; perfect fit guaranteed. Address Modiste, Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; OF LONG EXperience, would take the work of a few more good families; can fit the most difficult figure; cutting and basting; reference. Address Mrs. Rodgers No. 112 West 40th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; CAN cut and fit; is also a good house-keeper; best City reference. Address H. H., Box No. 288 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO work by the day. Address Mrs. Feehan, No. [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY [illegible] Address Mrs. [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—AS LADY'S MAID; UNDERstands the duties perfectly; hair-dresser, dress-maker; is a Protestant; City reference. Address Lady's Maid, No. 190 West 4th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS lady's maid; would assist in light chamber-work; experienced in dress-making; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 387 2d-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY young American girl as lady's maid and seamstress; three years' first-class City reference. Call or address Maid, No. 213 West 25th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; or would care for growing children; good seamstress; thoroughly competent and reliable; good references. Call at No. 46 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; is perfectly reliable; five years' City reference. Call or address Advertiser, No. 312 West 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; can cut and fit and run the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address No. 12 East 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 27 East 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two persons, together if possible; one as first-class laundress; can flute and polish; other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 619 2d-av., ground floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress; wages not under $20 per month. Apply, for three days, at present employer's, No. 238 Madison-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress; would assist with chamber-work; best City references. Address M. K., Box No. 282 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN THOROUGHLY competent and fully understands her business; wages, $20; first-class City reference. Address G. L., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 319 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman; take entire charge of infant; bring it up on the bottle; good City reference; willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 148 West 16th-st., lace store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable person as first-class nurse and seamstress, with seven years' reference. Call at No. 308 6th-av., in store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman to wait on an old lady or to do chamber-work or the care of an infant. Call, from 12 o'clock Friday, 29th, Madison-av. and 67th-st.

NURSE.—BY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; UNDERstands care of sick-room; make herself useful in other respects; good dress-maker; best City reference. Call or address M. W., No. 163 East 32d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 312 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD, EXPERIENCED, TRUSTworthy girl, with excellent references, as child's nurse. Address Nurse, No. 60 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children or as chamber-maid; good reference. Call at No. 489 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANTS' NURSE; best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO PERsons in private family; one as seamstress; understands all sewing, cutting, and fitting; other as laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, puffing, and box plaiting. Call at No. 24 West 20th-st., present employers.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING; good operator; would wait on a lady, assist with children, or chamber-work; City references. Address Seamstress, Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit and trim in latest style. Call at present employer's, No. 341 West 58th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; willing to assist with chamber-work; no objection to country; City reference. Call or address No. 300 West 18th-st., corner of 8th-av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG girl of 15 to wait on table, or take care of a baby and make herself generally useful; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 315 West 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; THOROUGHLY understands her business; best City references. Address F. E., Box No. 307 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl (Protestant) as waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 14 West 53d-st., from 10 to 12.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; makes all kinds of salads; very best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant woman as waitress and chamber-maid; reference. Call at No. 312 West 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; gents' and families' washing at her home; puffing and fluting in first-class style, and at reasonable terms; has an excellent place for drying; reference from present patrons. Call at No. 308 East 21st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; families' washing or gents', or go out by the day. Call all week at Mrs. Welsh's, No. 236 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress by the day; all kinds fine washing and ironing; would take work home; good reference. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 300 7th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY WHERE he can be useful in an office or wholesale house. Address G., Box No. 180 Times Office.

MALES.

ATTENDANT OR FOOTMAN.—WITH A DOCtor as attendant or footman, (colored.) Address A. Y., care Mrs. Scott, No. 132 West 33d-st.

BUTLER.—BY A GERMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, IN a private family; first class; best of City references. Address H. E., Box No. 254 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FRENCH BUTler or waiter, in private family; City or country; best City and Paris reference. Address H. Lambert, Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, IN A PRIvate family; best City references. Address Francis, Box No. 286 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his butler; can give him best recommendation. Call or address Mr. Robbins, 91 Fulton-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY understands proper care of horses and carriages; good, careful driver; understands furnaces; can milk if required; make himself generally useful; three years' first-class references from last employer. Address E. D., Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses and carriages; good careful driver; City or country; can tend furnaces and milk if required; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address A. F., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY young Swede; single; Protestant; willing and obliging; good driver in City or country; four years in present situation; understands his business in all branches; best reference. Address J. S., Box No. 284 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; understands plain gardening and the care of horses thoroughly; can milk; willing and obliging; first-class reference; moderate wages. Address M. L., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER and industrious German; thoroughly experienced in driving and care of horses and carriages; first-class City reference for honesty and capability. Address W. A., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD ENGLISH COACHman; very steady; several years' good City references. Address H. A. F., care Robert Stoddart, bonded stables, No. 609 Greenwich-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; single; almost eight years' good City reference from last place. Address J. P., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; reference, present employer. Call or address No. 143 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; good driver and long experience; for reference, call at present employer's, No. 672 5th-av.

FURNACE-MAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN to take care of furnaces in a private family. Address A. B., No. 240 West 40th-st.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or footman; first-class City references. Address or apply to C. V. E., No. 50 West 10th-st.

MAITRE D'HOTEL.—FRENCH, WHO SPEAKS Spanish and English; in a private family, to go South. Address C. A., care of Mrs. Mitchell, No. 238 7th-av.

OFFICE BOY.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 15, IN an office or store; good writer; quick at figures; willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 286 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STRONG YOUNG MAN lately landed; speaks a little English; is active and willing to do anything required of him; references. Call or address Janitor, Room No. 37 Times Building.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN BROUGHT UP in the country would like a situation at any thing. Address O., Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE LATELY arrived in this country, in a private family; will be found willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful. Call at No. 430 East 51st-st.

USEFUL BOY.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A boy who is willing to do anything. Address A. B., care Mrs. Scott, No. 132 West 33d-st.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG COLORED MAN in a first-class private family; can give four years' reference from one place, and 18 months' in last place; best City reference; well recommended from present employer. Call at No. 12 East 49th-st.

WAITER.—BY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man; is an excellent man around the house; sober, honest, and industrious, as references certify; City or country; first-class City reference. Address G. M., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCHMAN AS first-class waiter in a first-class private family; 12 years' best City reference. Address Frank, No. 201 West 10th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; best of City references. Address J. D., Box No. 260 Up-town Times Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL P[illegible] OF THE WORLD.

Forty Year First Mortgage SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls, AND North-western Railway Co

This road is leased by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN R. CO which owns nearly all its Capital Stock and Guarantees the Principal and Interest of these Bonds by special indorsement on each.

FOR SALE AT 101 AND INTEREST.

The right being reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 26 NASSAU-STREET.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, Vice-Presidents.
G. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

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Ohio Central R. R. Company SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE TERMINAL BONDS.

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, and are a first mortgage lien upon all terminal grounds, docks, tracks, and buildings in the cities of Toledo and Columbus. We are authorized to offer these bonds at 96 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

We can confidently recommend these bonds as a first-class investment security.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO., 11 Pine-street; SAND BROTHERS & CO., 54 Wall-street.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO., BANKERS,

I. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, F. P. OLCOTT. Nos. 45 and 47 WALL-ST., N. Y. ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS, CIRCULAR NOTES, COMMERCIAL CREDITS, AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Buy and Sell on Commission STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. London Correspondents, The Union Bank of London. Messrs. C. J. Hambro & Son.

MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers, NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.........LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be held at the Common Council rooms in the City of Middletown, Conn., at 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1880, to take such action as may be deemed expedient as to authorizing the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $500,000, and the execution of a new mortgage of all the property and franchises of the company to secure the same, said bonds to be used solely in retiring the existing issue of $500,000 mortgage bonds of the company which have been called in; and to do any other proper business incidental thereto. By order of the Executive Committee. T. L. WATSON, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 19 PINE-ST., EQUITABLE BUILDING, AND NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell investment bonds; all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Holders of receipts for the deposit of consolidated bonds can receive certificates for preferred stock in the new company at this office on surrender of the receipts issued by the various depositaries.

H. A. V. POST, Chairman.
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
LOUIS SNOW, JR.,
A. G. BROWER,
E. H. FISH.
Trustees.

No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, Oct. 11, 1880.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, LYNCHBURG, VA., Oct. 12, 1880.

Holders of the Virginia and Tennessee Eight per Cent. Interest Funding Bonds, which matured July 1, 1880, are hereby notified that the principal of said bonds, together with accrued interest, will be paid upon presentation of the same at the office of the Receivers, in Lynchburg, Va., on and after the 30th inst.

Interest on said bonds will cease and determine on and after Nov. 1, 1880. C. L. PERKINS, HENRY FINK, Receivers.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE. C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

100 SHARES MARYLAND UNION COAL CO. STOCK FOR SALE AT 61.

P. J. GOODHART, NO. 17 BROAD-ST.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, 28th October, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, Mr. WILLIAM L. BIGELOW was appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries of this company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. EDWARD H. AHERN, on account of continued ill-health. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

A. A. A.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Corporations about issuing, and parties holding, good interest-paying Bonds will do well to register the same with us for sale, thereby finding a ready market at high rates. THOMAS & CO., No. 11½ Wall-st.

NOTICE.

THE ASCUTNEY NATIONAL BANK OF WINDSOR, located at Windsor, in the State of Vermont, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. HENRY WARDNER, Cashier. Dated Oct. 21, 1880.

AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Central Construction Stock.

St. Joseph and Pacific and Kansas and Nebraska Railroad Securities. Bought and sold by J. S. STANTON, No. 19 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Nov. 4, at 3 P. M. and reopened Nov. 15, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

WANTED.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Second Mortgage Coupons or Scrip. Texas and Pacific Land Scrip. ASIEL & CO., No. 51 Exchange-place.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS having good commercial standing, requiring temporarily additional capital, can address BONDY, TO LEND, Box No. 187 Times Office. Principals only dealt with.

GWYNNE & DAY, NO. 45 WALL-ST., TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF REFINEment, living in their own brown-stone four-story house on 52d-st., West Side, would take one gentleman —$18—and give superior accommodations. Address PRIVATE, No. 252 West 52d-st.

MR. M. B. SUMNER, No. 23 University-place, offers suites, with private table and baths and commodious connecting rooms, with board.

NO. 24 EAST 22D-ST.—TWO LARGE AND ELegantly furnished connecting rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 272 MADISON-AV., between 39th and 40th sts. Handsome second floor; private table.

THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 6 EAST, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Two floors; private table only; highest references.

NO. 46 IRVING-PLACE.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let with board; also a few table boarders wanted.

NOS. 38 AND 30 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRAble rooms, en suite or singly; first-class board; references.

NO. 38 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR large sunny room; superior board; large fourth floor sunny room.

WITH BOARD—NO. 33 EAST 28TH-ST.— Third floor front room for gentleman; also, single room; references.

NO. 101 MADISON-AV.—CHOICE PARLOR floor, handsomely furnished; every convenience; third floor; table as desired; reference.

NO. 45 WEST 49TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, second floor back, ample closets, two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; dine in back parlor; references.

WITH BOARD.—A NICE WELL FURNISHED room with fire, at No. 7 East 40th-st.

NO. 318 MADISON-AV.—LARGE SUNNY rooms for the Winter; meals served by card.

NO. 30 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor floor, with private table.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms with unexceptionable board.

NO. 206 WEST 44TH-ST.—SECOND-STORY front alcove room, with board; also hall room.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—ONE LARGE SUNNY front room to let, with board. References.

NO. 24 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor and hall room, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 741 AND 743.—A LARGE pleasant room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 18 EAST 23D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 275 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS; private table; references.

NO. 4 EAST 58TH-ST.—SINGLE ROOM ON upper floor, with board; gas and fire.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR LADY, CHILD, AND NURSE, board, and two front rooms on second floor, in private family, residing on or convenient to 5th-av., below 30th-st.; best references given and required. Address E., Box No. 4,729 Post Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENtal music given by a young lady of ability and experience in exchange for board in a private family. Address Soprano, Box No. 112 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET HANDsomely furnished second floor front room, without board, to a gentleman; location, Madison-av., near 30th-st. Address PRIVATE, Box No. 282 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SUITE OF THREE rooms and dressing-room on second and third floors of No. 63 Madison-av. ALSO—A suite of offices. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 17 WEST 28TH-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Fine suites, second story front; also, third floor, and single rooms from $3 upward; gentlemen only.

AT NO. 9 WAVERLEY-PLACE, OPPOSITE New-York Hotel, very desirable furnished suites for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; reference to occupants for more than 10 years.

AT NO. 46 EAST 21ST-ST.—A SUITE OF three spacious connecting, newly-furnished rooms, together or separately; also, hall rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 9TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to gentlemen. House occupied by owner. References.

NO. 45 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITHout board; elegantly furnished, locality central and first class.

NICELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, alcove room, en suite or singly; other rooms; references. No. 147 East 29th-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let on West 21st-st., close to 5th-av.; house first class. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH.—NICELY FURNISHED suite rooms; parlor floor for office or gentleman; single upper rooms.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARlors, extra to the one apartment; good rooms on top floor.

HANDSOME LARGE—TWO HALL ROOMS; private family; desirable home for gentleman and wife. No. 257 West 24th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, with all modern improvements; southern exposure, for gentlemen only. No. 23 West 22d-st.

NO. 22 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUNNY, NICELY furnished suite of rooms; second floor; without board; suitable for gentlemen.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board.

NO. 49 WEST 21ST-ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished single rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, (WITH BATH-ROOM preferred,) wholly or partly furnished, in private house in good locality, without board or with breakfast, for gentleman and wife till May. Address, stating price, B. B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a dividend upon its capital stock of ONE HUNDRED PER CENT., payable in stock to the stockholders of record on the 15th November, 1880, and intend to increase the number of its shares of capital stock to that extent and for that object; and further notice is hereby given that the transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 15th November, and reopened on the 1st day of December, 1880. W. BANNEY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1880.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 23 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1880.

COUPONS OF THE MISSOURI DIVISION bonds will be paid at this office on or after Nov. 1, prox. Also, interest on receipts and certificates Missouri Division Construction Loan, upon their presentation for indorsement of interest payment thereon. ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1880.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per Cent. will be paid at the office of Messrs. E. Morgan's Sons, No. 52 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th October to the 11th November. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after Nov. 1 proximo, until which time from this date the transfer-books will remain closed. (Signed) DUMONT CLARKE, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds, due Nov. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City. W. BANNEY, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1880.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held this day a dividend of five per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st of November prox., to which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 25, 1880.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1880, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City. E. D. PRITCHARD, State Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after Nov. 1, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1880, FROM the First Mortgage Bonds of the HOUSTON, EAST AND WEST TEXAS RAILROAD, (Eastern Division,) may be presented at maturity for payment, at the banking-house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, No. 120 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, Houston, Texas, 21st of October, 1880.—Coupons of Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1880, will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. E. W. CAVE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after this date, at the office of the company, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York. THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Vice-President.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY and CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES Coupons due Nov. 1, 1880, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. WILLIAM J. PALMER, President.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—NEW ORGANS, $30 up; new pianos, $130 up, warranted six years; second-hand instruments at bargains. [illegible] HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.

NOTE TO OUR TIMES OF EDGAR FAWCETT'S BRILLIANT COMEDY OF MANNERS, MANOEUVRES, AND MISHAPS. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. (OVER AT 10:30.)

OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

WITH MR. JAMES LEWIS, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN DREW, CHARLES LECLERCQ, Miss LAURA JOYCE, ADA REHAN, Mrs. GILBERT, MAGGIE HAROLD, and Miss FANNY MORANT.

MATINEE TO-MORROW SATURDAY AT 2.

At a vast large, spacious lobbies, NO DOORS, and unequaled means of egress, not surpassed by any theatre in the world. IN REHEARSAL—A novel comedy by the authors of LEMONS, entitled NEEDLES AND PINS.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 28th-st. & B'way. J. H. Haverly.........Prop. and Manager.

LAST WEEK FANNY DAVENPORT LAST NIGHTS
LAST WEEK FANNY DAVENPORT LAST NIGHTS
LAST WEEK FANNY DAVENPORT LAST NIGHTS

AN AMERICAN GIRL
AN AMERICAN GIRL
AN AMERICAN GIRL

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY, OCT. 30, AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,

FAREWELL BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE, Upon which occasion Miss DAVENPORT will appear in A GREAT DOUBLE BILL, AN AMERICAN GIRL and LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

Nov. 1—LILLIAN SPENCER in NORAH'S VOW.

HELEN POTTER'S PLEIADES.

MASONIC HALL. GRAND SUCCESS!

ENCORE. ENCORE. SINGLE ENCORE. ENCORES. DOUBLE ENCORES. ENCORES. TRIPLE ENCORES. ENCORES. EVERY NUMBER ENCORED!

HELEN POTTER'S Grand Impersonations.

SARAH BERNHARDT. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. JOHN B. GOUGH.

Assisted by the brilliant Pianist, Mr. Oscar M. Newell; Miss Nannie Louise Hart, Prima Soprano Dramatique; Miss Harriet Barnes; the Mendelssohn String Quartet; J. Williams Macy, Buffo; Miss Emma C. Wheeler, accompanist. Tickets at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union-square.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, AT 8 P. M.

LILLIAN | First appearance in this City of | SPENCER

IN EMMA SCHIFF'S NEW PLAY, ENTITLED NORAH'S VOW.

NORAH'S VOW.

Supported by a strong and efficient cast.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

HARRIGAN & HART.........Proprietors.
JOHN E. CANNON.........Manager.

EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

HARRIGAN & HART

Will present Edward Harrigan's latest issue, the MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.

New Music by Braham; new Scenery by Witham; Mechanical effects by Cutler.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.

Broadway and 41st-st.

Can be secured for BALLS and SOIREES to be given during the coming season, by applying on the premises to CH. T. KAUFMAN, Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BIRCH and BACKUS.

First appearance of the baritone vocalist, MR. W. H. HAMILTON.

OUR TORCH-LIGHT PARADE.

Delightful solo and part singing; Boy Chorus. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE. KATE CLAXTON.

Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

THIRD WEEK—KATE CLAXTON in DION BOUCICAULT'S ROMANTIC DRAMA THE SNOW FLOWER.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.

24th-st. and Broadway.........Steele Mackaye, Manager. HAZEL KIRKE. 200th PERFORMANCE HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE. Every evening at 8:30. Saturday Matinee at 2.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY AND 33D-ST.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1880. THE UPPER CRUST. MR. HENRY CRISP, Mr. Lewis Morrison, Joseph E. Whiting, Mrs. Charles Poole, Mr. William Scallan, Floyd Ewings, and Maude Mowbray.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH-AV. and 23D-ST.

MAHN'S ENGLISH COMIC OPERA CO. In VON SUPPE'S OPERA—BOCCACCIO. A GRAND CAST AND CHORUS OF 50 VOICES. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WALLACE'S (GEORGE W.) DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] Classes and private tuition; send for circular. No connection with any other establishment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.

Sixth night of the subscription. FRIDAY, Oct. 29, Verdi's Opera, RIGOLETTO.

Il Duca, Signor RAVELLI, (his first appearance in this character in America;) Rigoletto, Signor GALASSI; Maddalena, Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA, and Gilda, Mme. ETELKA GERSTER, (her first appearance in this character this season.) Director of the Music and Conductor, Signor ARDITI.

SECOND GRAND MATINEE. SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock. LA FAVORITA.

Fernando, Signor CAMPANINI; Alfonso, Signor DEL PUENTE; Baldassare, Signor MONTI; Don Gasparo, MARTINEZ; and Miss A. L. CARY as LEONORA. (her first appearance this season.)

MONDAY, Nov. 1. LA SONNAMBULA.

Elvino, Signor Campanini and Conte Rodolfo, Signor Del Puente, and Amina, Mme. ETELKA GERSTER.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Oscar, Mme. MARIE L. SWIFT, (her first appearance in this character;) Amelia, Mme. BIANCA BONTESINI (her first appearance.)

FRIDAY, Nov. 5. AIDA.

Opera commences at 8. Box-office open from 8 till 5.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION

3D AND 2D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

NOVEL MACHINERY—CHOICE PRODUCTS.

Machinery in operation 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 10 o'clock.

Arbuckle's Ninth Regiment Band.

Concerts afternoon at 3, evening at 8 o'clock. THE GREAT VIRTUOSO AS CONDUCTOR AND CORNET SOLOIST.

Tickets can be bought at all stations 3d and 2d av. elevated railroads for 30c., good for admission and passage both ways. Tickets can be purchased at entrance to Exhibition at following rates: Three admissions, $1; Five admissions, $1 50; ten admissions, $3 00; single admissions, 50c.; children under 12, 25c.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.

Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor.

Six public Rehearsals and six Concerts will be given during the season. The large orchestra has been increased, and the co-operation of the Oratorio and Arion Societies, numbering now 500 voices, has been secured. The celebrated baritone, Herr GEORG HENSCHEL, will make his first appearance in America at the first public Rehearsal and Concert, Nov. 5 and 6, when he will sing Songs from ALEXANDER'S FEAST, and Aria from EURYANTHE. Full programme in Sunday papers.

By general request the Society will again perform during the season LA DAMNATION DE FAUST, with the following Soloists: Mme. ELWINA VALLERIA, (from Her Majesty's Opera,) Marguerite; Mr. FREDERICK HARVEY, Faust; Herr GEORG HENSCHEL, Mephisto, and Mr. F. G. BOURNE, Brander.

Price of Subscription Tickets:
For six public Rehearsals, with reserved seat.........$6
For six Concerts, with reserved seat.........$[illegible]
Ticket-office of Steinway Hall now open.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER. Begins at 8. Over at 10:45. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30. SECOND WEEK Of Victorien Sardou's five-act drama, DANIEL ROCHAT.

Adapted for this stage by A. R. CAZAURAN.

MR. PALMER HAS GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THIS NOBLE WORK, AS EVIDENCED BY CROWDED AND BRILLIANT HOUSES, AND BY THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

Of its production at the Union-Square Theatre a leading critic says:

"IT IS SOMETHING OF WHICH OUR STAGE MAY WELL BE PROUD."

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance by personal application at the box-office, or by mail, telegram, or telephone.

SPECIAL SEATS FOR DANIEL ROCHAT at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. Special telephones, private wires.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.

14th-st. & 6th-av. J. H. Haverly.........Prop. and Manager. Remarkable Success of the celebrated Company of 35 Artists,

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Who will appear every evening until further notice in the GRAND COMIC EXTRAVAGANZA,

REVELS. | REVELS.

OR, BON TON GEORGE, JR.

With all its surprising novelties.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY, FOR THE THEATRE IS NIGHTLY CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

Matinees for Ladies & Children Wednesday & Saturday.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30; BEGINS AT 8.

Mr. LESTER WALLACE.........Proprietor and Manager.

The new farcical comedy in three acts, entitled THE GUVNOR,

pronounced by press and public the GREATEST HIT KNOWN FOR YEARS, will be presented EVERY EVENING AT 8 and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:45; seats secured two weeks in advance.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.........Proprietor and Manager.
E. G. GILMORE.........Associate Manager.

Theatre Crowded Nightly with Delighted Audiences.

LOUIS ALDRICH and CHAS. T. PARSLOE in MY PARTNER. MY PARTNER.

Superb Star Company—Elegant Scenery. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.

Broadway, 7th-av., and 41st-st. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 29, REQUEST NIGHT.

PROGRAMME containing only GENERAL REQUESTS. SOLOIST, MR. J. LEVY, Pronounced by Public and Press the greatest Cornet Soloist. (His farewell appearance.)

Admission, 25 cents. Private boxes, $1, $2, and $3 extra. First-class restaurant and cafe open day and evening. Tables can be reserved by telephone.

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE.

[illegible] Theatre in the Metropolis.

HENRY E. ABBEY.........Lessee and Manager.

[illegible] EVERY EVENING. SATURDAY MATINEE.

CLARA MORRIS. CLARA MORRIS. CLARA MORRIS.

as ALIXE, ALIXE, in THE COUNTESS DE SOMMERIVE.

NO MATINEE SATURDAY.

MONDAY, NOV. 1, ARTICLE 47.

BOOTH'S. CINDERELLA.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK (BUT ONE) of the Fairy Spectacle,

CINDERELLA. CINDERELLA. CINDERELLA.

POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MATINEE PRICES.........(Children.)

Admission (including seat) FIFTY CENTS. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

THE BERNHARDT SEASON. BOOTH'S.

REPERTOIRE FOR FIRST WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday Matinee, "Adrienne;" Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, "Hernani." The sale of seats, either for season or single performances, now progressing.

CHOICE ORCHESTRA SEATS FOR ANY performance of Sarah Bernhardt at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel.

RECEPTION AND BAZAAR.

Held at the Foundling Asylum, 68th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., in aid of the institution, Oct. 28, 29, 30, 1880, from 2 to 9 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9 (10 Limited), 10, 11 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:20 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:20 A. M. and 4 P. M. Except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M. daily, and 6:20 P. M. daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M., 5:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:50, 6:50, 8:20, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:30, 4:10, 5:10, 6:20, 7:10, 10:20, 11:30 P. M. Sunday, 5:50, 6:50, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:30, 10:20 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most approved equipment and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Oct. 4, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: [illegible]

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia [illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Oct. 11, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., To Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Bellows Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M. SATURDAYS ONLY; special Express to Albany and Troy.

[illegible]

Tickets on sale at Nos. 35, 252, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

[illegible]

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

[illegible]

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 28, 1880, will leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. [illegible] for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 9:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH. VIA NEW-YORK, WOODHAVEN AND ROCKAWAY R. R.

Trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows: [illegible]

Fine hunting and fishing. Several hotels still open.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. [illegible]

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AV.

Classes will commence Oct. 16; for terms, days, &c., send for a circular. The new Polo Quadrille, by Allen Dodworth, just published by Wm. A. Pond & Co., is worthy of attention.

C. E. RIVERS, NO. 173 STATE, CORNER COURT ST., Brooklyn Heights Academy for Dancing branches, South Brooklyn and Jersey City, N. J. Classes now forming. Send for circular.

AT MR. TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.— Lessons every day and evening. Send for circular. Parents and intending pupils are welcome visitors.

MR. BLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING reopened at No. 1,476 Broadway, Saturday, Nov. 13.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDand stock holders of the NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November next. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, and remain open till 4 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 30th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 1st day of December next. By order of the Board of Directors. A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1880.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, November the 10th next. The polls will be open at 9 and close at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The transfer-books of the company are closed until November the 11th. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES E. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—CASH, ERRAND, AND OFFICE boy, 15 to 16 years of age; must live with parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, P. T., Box No. 113 Times Office.

COACHMAN WANTED—SINGLE MAN. Apply at No. [illegible] East 31st-st., before 11 A. M., or between 1 and 2 P. M.; please not apply without best City reference.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOKSTORE, a boy [illegible] Address BOOKS, [illegible] in handwriting of applicant.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—QUARTERLY MEETING [illegible] at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE PENMANSHIP OF PHILP

JOSEPH HART FORCED TO PRODUCE THE FORGED LETTER.

AN EXPERT TESTIFIES THAT THE "MOREY LETTER" AND THE EDITORIAL ARTICLE ARE IN THE SAME HANDWRITING—A REPORTER WHO RECOGNIZED PHILP'S WRITING IN THE FAC SIMILE.

A dense crowd of spectators was packed in one of the rooms of the Supreme Court yesterday during the examination before Judge Davis into the charge of forgery and libel made against Kenward Philp in the matter of his alleged authorship of, and his comments as an editorial writer on, the so-called Garfield "Chinese" letter. The court was opened at 11 o'clock. Philp and his counsel, Messrs. Brooke and Pryor, were among the first in attendance, and were surrounded by a number of other Democratic lawyers and politicians of this City and Brooklyn. Assistant District Attorney Bell, and Messrs. Ellis, Davenport, Stoughton, and Knox held a brief consultation, and then Mr. Bell called to the witness stand Col. A. F. Rockwell, of Washington. The Colonel testified that he is an officer of the Army; that he has been acquainted intimately with Gen. Garfield for about 27 years, and was his classmate in college; that he had been and still is socially intimate with Gen. Garfield; had corresponded with him for years, and still has correspondence with him; that he had seen Gen. Garfield write at least a thousand times. The letter, which has already been lithographed and widely circulated, and known as "the Rockwell letter," was then shown to witness. He said he received it on Dec. 25, 1879, at his residence in Washington, and that it was in Gen. Garfield's handwriting.

At this point Mr. Bell called on the defense to produce the original of the "Morey," or forged, letter. Mr. Brooke replied that at this stage of the case the defense would decline to say whether they had that letter or not. One of the counsel, a Tombs lawyer, who represents the proprietors of the paper in which the forged letter was originally published, offered Mr. Bell a photographic copy of the original, but Mr. Bell declined to accept it, and insisted on the right of the prosecution to the production of the original if it was in existence. The Tombs lawyer replied that the letter was in the possession of Mr. Joseph Hart, one of the proprietors of the newspaper involved. Mr. Bell called for Mr. Hart as a witness, and said a subpoena had been served on him to produce the letter. Mr. Hart, who is familiarly known as "Josh" Hart, and late a theatrical manager, stepped to the witness stand. In reply to questions by Mr. Bell, the witness said he had not brought the letter, and could not then produce it. The examination became sharp and heated, and Mr. Bell reminded the witness that his counsel had just said that he [the witness] had possession of the letter. "Understand me, Sir," said the witness, "to say that I have it, but I did not bring it with me!"

"Where is it?" inquired Judge Davis. "It is in the possession of a friend of mine," said the witness, and some persons in the crowd chuckled audibly. Mr. Bell asked, "How long will it take you to obtain it, Mr. Hart?" The witness said sharply, "I can't say, Sir, the party is not in the City." Again the Democrats in the audience chuckled aloud. Mr. Bell asked, "When did you part with it?" The witness glared back and said, "Immediately after Mr. Davenport tried to get it away from me." "When did you part with it—that is my question?" repeated Mr. Bell. Hart answered in a milder tone, "Last Monday evening, Sir." Instantly Mr. Bell pressed the witness with the inquiry: "To whom did you deliver it?" and the witness said, "I decline to answer." Mr. Bell repeated the question several times, and each time Hart declined to answer the inquiry. Then Mr. Bell asked the court to direct the witness to answer. Judge Davis said mildly, but firmly, "Mr. Hart, you will answer the question;" but this time the witness "respectfully declined." "If you do not answer, I shall commit you!" was the next warning from the court. Mr. Hart replied: "Well, Sir, then I shall have to stand committed."

The answer produced a ripple of sensation in court, and the Democrats looked pleased at the obduracy of the witness. Judge Davis waited for a few moments and then asked Mr. Bell to have a commitment against the witness prepared forthwith. Mr. Bell informed the court that without this Morey letter the case could not be at present proceeded with, and the Judge remarked that that was "a matter for after consideration." The Judge then looked around, and seeing Police Captain Walsh, in full uniform, standing near him, said: "Captain, take Mr. Hart into custody."

As the Captain walked around to the witness stand, the crowd in the rear of the court-room stood on tiptoe. When the officer reached Mr. Hart, the latter turned in his chair and held out both hands, expecting that handcuffs were to be put on him. Capt. Walsh merely said: "Mr. Hart, I arrest you; step this way," and the prisoner then walked into a corner of the court-room near the bench, the Captain at his side. An interval of several minutes' silence followed, and it was then broken by Gen. Pryor, one of Philp's counsel, rising and saying that he and his associate counsel earnestly desired the production of the letter, and had served Mr. Hart with a subpoena for that purpose before the prosecution had subpoenaed him. Mr. Stoughton said they requested Gen. Pryor's client to produce the letter, to which Gen. Pryor replied that Mr. Hart was not his client. Mr. Stoughton quietly retorted that he was glad to hear Gen. Pryor say that. Another interval of delay followed, and then the Tombs lawyer informed the court that he wished to make a motion on behalf of Mr. Hart with a view to purging him of his contempt and explaining his position. Mr. Hart was willing to produce the letter for the inspection of Judge Davis or the Judges of the General Term; that Mr. Hart offered this by way of excuse for his refusal to produce the letter before the contempt went into effect; that Mr. Hart had the letter at his command and would produce it; but that it was of such import, of such value to him, irrespective of outside purposes, that he declined to produce it, fearing it would be made a record of the court, where, by accident or otherwise, it might be lost to him. Of course, if it came into the record it would be in the custody of a subordinate of the court, and might be lost.

Judge Davis remarked that he was sitting as a magistrate. Mr. Hart's lawyer said he was aware of that, and that as such magistrate the court would be bound to send the letter to the District Attorney's office. Judge Davis said that would not necessarily be the case. Counsel then asked the court whether, if Mr. Hart went on the stand again, and produced the letter, the court would return it to him.

Mr. Stoughton objected to any bargain being made with the court.

Judge Davis suggested that Mr. Hart be again called to the stand to make his own statement. The witness then returned to the stand, and said, in effect, that he merely wished to guard the letter as his property, and if the court would see that it was returned to him after being used he would produce it within three hours' time. Judge Davis said it must be understood that if the letter was produced it must be produced for use in this proceeding and the court would see that it was protected from injury or abstraction. It would be kept in the custody of the court, and if it became important to Mr. Hart it should be returned to him. Mr. Hart said that that was all he asked, and he made the offer because he was desirous of showing the court that he was willing to produce the letter. Mr. Stoughton said the prosecution objected to this attempted bargaining with the court. Judge Davis replied, "There is no bargain with the court. The court is bound by law to see that the letter goes into no other hands than the hands of persons here for use in presence of the court. If the letter is delivered to me, as I have already said it will be used as evidence in this proceeding and kept in my custody." The lawyer then asked that Mr. Hart be placed in his custody to produce the letter, and Judge Davis assented to the proposal. A few minutes later the witness and his counsel left court with the understanding that the letter should be produced in three hours, it being then about 11:45 o'clock.

Col. Rockwell was recalled, and testified that the "Rockwell" letter was in Gen. Garfield's handwriting throughout. The court then took a recess for two hours.

The court reassembled at 2:30 o'clock, and 25 minutes later Mr. Hart presented himself. After consulting a moment with his counsel Mr. Hart took the witness's seat and handed to Judge Davis the original of the Morey, or forged, letter. The Judge examined it for a few moments, and then marked it as an exhibit. Mr. Hart's counsel said Mr. Hart had been delayed by the fact that since leaving the court he had learned that he had been indicted for libel on the complaint of Marcus Cicero Stanley and George Wilkes. Meantime the letter was handed to the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Bell asked for the envelope, and Mr. Hart said the subpoena called only for the letter, and he had obeyed the subpoena. A very sharp discussion ensued as to whether the spirit of the subpoena, if not the wording of it, did or did not require the production of the envelope also. All the counsel engaged in the debate, and the Judge closed it by saying he was of the opinion that the letter and envelope should both have been produced. Mr. Bell next demanded to know where the envelope was, and the witness said it was where the letter was when he went for it, but refused to state the place, and the court ruled the question out. Counsel for Mr. Hart said the envelope should be produced, but it would take time. The court said that in view of the importance of the bearing the envelope might have on the genuineness of the letter, it should be produced, especially as the publication embraced the copy of the envelope also. Mr. Bell called attention to the fact that Mr. Hart's lawyer said it would take five hours to get the envelope, which was in the same place as the letter had been; that it took three hours to get the letter, and that, incidentally, Mr. Hart had been at his own home since leaving court. At this Mr. Hart broke out into a long and tearful statement that he had heard of his indictment after leaving court, and, fearing that he might be arrested and locked up, went home to see his children, his wife, their mother, having died lately. It being at this point understood that the envelope should be produced to-day, Mr. Ellis suggested that it had better be also understood that the package when on it should be included in the safe-keeping of the court, or there might be another difficulty in getting possession of that. Judge Davis assured the witness that he should not be arrested while attending as a witness in this case, or that if he was arrested this court would instantly release him. Mr. Hart then left the court.

Col. Rockwell was again called to the stand, and being shown the Morey letter, said that in his judgment the letter was not in Gen. Garfield's handwriting.

Mr. Brooke cross-examined the witness at great length, and elicited from him the fact that he was a civilian appointee in the Army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; enlisted in 1861, and had served ever since; was now Deputy Quartermaster at Washington, and in charge of national cemeteries; was largely, if not wholly, indebted to Gen. Garfield for his appointment and position; came to this City in regard to the matter at the request of Mr. Knox, one of the counsel, who was also his classmate, and brought a number of Gen. Garfield's letters with him to be used for comparisons.

Albert Daggett, ex-Sheriff of Kings County, was next called. He testified that he had known Philp socially and otherwise for many years, and had seen him write often when Philp was a reporter about the Sheriff's office. The libelous editorial manuscript and the three other admittedly genuine specimens of Philp's writing were shown to witness, and he identified them as being all, in his opinion, in Philp's handwriting. On cross-examination he said he did not know anything as to how the prosecution obtained possession of the editorial manuscript, and never saw it until Wednesday, when it was shown to him in the District Attorney's office. In the course of a conversation had a few days since by witness and Philp, the latter had vowed to witness "by the honor of his mother, by the memory of his dead child, by his hope of salvation for his living child, and by all that he held sacred and dear," that he did not write the Morey letter or any part of it, nor did he write any article relating to it. This, at the time, produced such an impression on witness's mind that he did say, in effect, that he didn't think Philp could be guilty; but he was certainly of the opinion now that Philp wrote all of these exhibits in the complaint.

James McDermott, an ex-reporter, and one who has been on intimate terms with Philp for eight or nine years, testified that in his opinion the papers in evidence in the complaint, including the Morey letter, where in Philp's handwriting. Witness had seen him write often, and had received many letters from him. If the Morey letter were shown to witness without the signature appended to it, witness would at once say it was Philp's writing. When witness first saw the photo-lithographic publication of the Morey letter he then remarked that it resembled Philp's writing, and afterward compared it, and thought it had been done by Philp as one of his practical jokes. Witness would not say now that it was Philp's writing, but merely that it resembled it so closely that it was difficult to believe it was not his. He denied that he ever said that he knew more about the Morey letter than Philp did.

Mr. Daniel T. Ames, for 25 years a teacher of penmanship and an expert in questions as to handwriting, testified that he had seen the manuscript editorial and the photographic and photo-lithographic copies of the Morey letter. He was then asked by Mr. Bell if he had examined the manuscript with a view to ascertaining whether it was in the handwriting of the person who prepared the letter which was photographed and photo-lithographed.

Mr. Brooke objected to the question on the ground that there was no evidence that the photograph was a copy of the original Morey letter. To settle this matter, Mr. Bell suspended Mr. Ames's examination and called Mr. Charles Hoffman, who testified that several days ago, while the Morey letter was in the possession of Joseph Hart, he photographed it and its envelope. He identified a photograph of each made by him.

Mr. Ames was recalled to the stand, and Mr. Bell renewed his question. Mr. Brooke again objected to it on the ground that it was not competent for the witness to determine, by a comparison of the original exhibits with a photograph of a letter, whether the writer of those exhibits also wrote the original letter, which the witness had not seen. Judge Davis sustained the objection, and Mr. Bell asked the witness to examine the original letter in connection with the exhibits, and base his answer upon the comparison. After much sparring between counsel, Judge Davis allowed the witness to answer the question. Prior to his answer, however, the witness told Judge Davis that the photograph was an exact copy of the original Morey letter. Mr. Ames then said he had a positive conviction that the hand that wrote the Morey letter also wrote the editorial. He said he had compared the handwriting in the letters of Gen. Garfield to Col. Rockwell and Marshall Jewell with the photograph and photo-lithograph. He was then asked to compare those letters with the original Morey letter. He did so, and stated that there were no characteristic resemblances between the Garfield letters on one side and the exhibits and the original Morey letter on the other. In other words, the hand which wrote the letters to Col. Rockwell and Marshall Jewell did not write the original Morey letter. The witness then pointed out in detail points of resemblance between the writing in the Morey letter and the manuscript editorial, and points of difference between Gen. Garfield's letters and the Morey letter. He considered that the Morey letter was not in the natural handwriting of the person whose production it is. He showed in proof of this that the spacing of the letters was irregular, the loops and up strokes were constrained, and the movement not free and flowing. Among the points of difference between the handwriting of Gen. Garfield and that of the writer of the Morey letter was the crossing of the "t's" and the formation of the loop of the letter "f." Gen. Garfield never crossed a "t," but makes his cross mark at the right side of the letter, while he always crosses "tt." The writer of the Morey letter crosses the "t" fully. Gen. Garfield makes a straight line from the top loop to the beginning of the bottom loop of the "f." The writer of the Morey letter makes a curve from the middle of the down stroke before making the lower loop of the "f." The top curve of a capital "J" is always written full and flowing by Gen. Garfield. The "J" in the signature of the Morey letter is slightly angular at the top. Mr. Ames pointed out 30 other differences. His final conclusion was that none of the peculiarities of handwriting which he found in the Morey letter were characteristic of Gen. Garfield's handwriting, while they were characteristic of that of the writer of the manuscript editorial.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Brooke, who made an attempt to throw doubt upon his credibility. Mr. Ames declared that he did not say in the course of the Whittaker investigation at West Point that a photograph or a photo-lithograph of writing, taken in comparison with original writing, affords no sufficient means of determining who wrote the manuscript photographed or photo-lithographed. It was his impression that photo-lithographs were not introduced in the Whittaker case until after he had testified finally therein. He said he knew a person named George Stimpson, Jr., and had seen in a newspaper what purported to be an affidavit made by him, but had not read it. He denied that he ever considered Stimpson as an expert as to handwriting, and that he imported that person into the Lewis case as an expert. He had merely employed Stimpson to help him in his laborious examination of manuscript.

At the close of the cross-examination Mr. Bell asked Mr. Ames if he had seen his name mentioned in the *World* in connection with a statement that that Democratic journal would accept his estimate of the Morey letter. Mr. Ames answered that he had seen his name in the *World*, and presumed he was the person meant in the article. Mr. Brooke objected to the question and answer, and Judge Davis ordered them to be stricken from the record.

The examination was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

A report was circulated by Mr. Hart's lawyer yesterday that Gen. Garfield was in this City, and the lawyer had a subpoena issued by the District Attorney to "James A. Garfield," commanding his appearance as a witness in the case of The People, &c., against Philp. The affair was a ruse of a very weak kind, for the morning papers contained a report of a speech delivered at Mentor on Wednesday night by Gen. Garfield, and he, therefore, could not have been in New-York yesterday morning.

WESTCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The seventh annual meeting of the Westchester County Historical Society was held yesterday at White Plains. Mr. James Wood, President of the society, occupied the chair. The Rev. E. L. Heermance, from the Executive Committee, read a report, in which he said the year just brought to a close had been one of quiet but healthful activity. Dr. N. C. Husted presented to the society two medals commemorative of the centennial of the battle of Monmouth, N. J., and another of the centennial of the capture of Major André at Tarrytown, in bronze and white metal. For these gifts a vote of thanks was given Dr. Husted. The Rev. Mr. Heermance thought this a movement in the right direction, and urged all others who had any such relics or historical mementoes to present them to the society. Mr. D. A. Rowe said that Mr. W. W. Pierson, who was the Provost Marshal of this district during the rebellion, had offered the society, through him, the original papers relating to the persons who were drafted in this county. They were accepted, with thanks. The Treasurer said he had received from all sources during the year $177, which, added to the amount in his hands at the beginning of the year—$209 18—made a total of $386 18. He had paid out $156 67, leaving a balance in his hands of $229 51. The election of officers of the society for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—James Wood; Vice Presidents—The Hon. John Jay, C. W. Baird, D. D., I. T. Williams, E. F. Delancey, and the Rev. Lea Luquer; Recording Secretary—M. G. Hart; Corresponding Secretary—the Rev. C. W. Bolton; Treasurer—Dr. O. R. Willis; Librarian and Curator—Dr. O. R. Willis, with Mr. Charles Tibbits as an assistant; Trustees—the Rev. E. L. Heermance, Ralph E. Prime, I. T. Yale, M. H. Ellis, Henry Wood, H. K. Miller, E. B. Long, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, Henry E. Pellew, Charles H. Tibbits, Josiah S. Mitchell, Elisha P. Ferris, Joseph Barrett, Dr. N. C. Husted, D. A. Rowe.

BURIED UNDER FALLING EARTH.

While a number of laborers in the employ of Contractor John Mulholland were at work yesterday excavating for the foundations of a row of improved tenements on a portion of the Schermerhorn estate on Seventy-first-street, east of Second-avenue, a bank of earth gave way and buried several of the laborers beneath it. Edward Dower, aged 40, when extricated was found to have been crushed to death. Michael Wenn, aged 30, of No. 34 Oak-street, received serious internal injuries and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The other men escaped with slight injuries. At the spot where the bank caved in six men were at work. Five of them, among whom were Dower and Wenn, were engaged in shoveling the dirt into wagons. The sixth man was stationed on the top of the bank with instructions to watch it closely and give warning of danger. It was said by the workmen that he had abandoned his post when the 30 square feet of bank gave way, and, being unawares, they could not escape. Coroner Brady will hold an inquest in the case.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A DEMOCRATIC ROW.

THE TROUBLE CAUSED BY THE EXPULSION OF JOHN FOX FROM IRVING HALL.

The action of the Sub-Executive Committee of Irving Hall in declaring vacant the seats of the members of the General Committee from the First and Second Assembly Districts in order to get rid of ex-Senator John Fox and others in the First, and of Alderman Jeremiah Murphy in the Second District, has stirred up these distinguished Democratic statesmen and their followers to the highest pitch of frenzy. It was said some weeks ago that Mr. Fox had made what is called a "deal" with Mr. John Kelly. Subsequent events have proved that the assertion was true, and a large majority of the Sub-Executive Committee of Irving Hall, a committee composed of one member from each Assembly district, has decided that the organization will move more freely and pleasantly without the presence of Mr. Fox and those who are looked upon as his followers. Mr. Fox is vehemently opposing the election of Nicholas Muller, who was recognized by the Irving Hall committees as the regularly nominated candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, and is aiding with all his voice, and some of his money, the canvass made for Benjamin Wood, who has been recognized by a Tammany convention as the regular candidate. Mr. Fox's influence has recently been felt throughout the entire district in favor of Tammany men, and in opposition to the supporters of Irving Hall. He denounces the action of the Sub-Executive Committee of Irving Hall as outrageous, and declares that he will have the decision of that committee set aside by the General Committee. His General Committee in the First district held a meeting, and voted to stand by him in the fight.

In "disciplining" the two districts the Irving Hall Sub-Executive Committee has excluded from the organization Col. Michael C. Murphy, candidate for Assembly in the First, and Constantine Donoho, candidate for Assembly in the Second, District. This truly Democratic peace and harmony plan of settling difficulties has, of course, aroused a storm in the Tammany camp that will continue to rage until election day.

In the afternoon, yesterday, a meeting of Mr. Fox's friends was held in the Sheriff's office, and a committee of one from each Assembly district was appointed to investigate the "disciplining" of the First and Second Districts, and to bring the matter before the General Committee. The special committee appointed by Irving Hall to reorganize the committees from the First and Second Districts also met yesterday, and a new committee, with ex-Congressman Morgan Jones at the head, was recognized from the Second District. The names of members of the new committee from the First District will be handed in to-day. Both Mr. Wood and Mr. Muller are confident that they will each be elected to Congress from the Fifth District. Charles L. Brockmeier has been nominated by the Republicans in this district.

THE INDEPENDENT GERMANS.

SELECTING AND INDORSING CANDIDATES FROM BOTH PARTIES.

The County Convention of the German Independent Democratic Association met last evening at Beethoven Hall, S. D. Sewards in the chair. Coroner Ellinger, on the part of the Conference Committee, reported that he and his associates had fulfilled the duties that had been assigned to them. He passed in brief review the history of the nomination of the Democratic candidate for Mayor. He added that a man was nominated without consulting the wishes of the German citizens. The Germans were utterly ignored, and finally a few crumbs were thrown to them. It was plain that the ticket, and especially its head, was the nomination of John Kelly, who was seeking to seize upon the entire City Government. Kelly did not care which way the State or country went so long as he is assured of the City spoils and the control of the Municipal Government. The committee had agreed to recommend to the convention the following candidates:

For President and Vice-President and for Judge of the State Court of Appeals, the Democratic candidates. For Mayor the committee had come to the conclusion to let every member of the association vote as he pleased. For the remainder of the County offices, the committee recommended the Republican candidates, as follows:

For Register—Jacob Hess.
For Judge of the Superior Court—Horace Russell.
For Recorder—Daniel G. Rollins.
For Judge of the Marine Court—Myer S. Isaacs.
For Aldermen at Large—Frederick Fink, Henry C. Perley.

The report was warmly received, and the ticket, as recommended by the committee, was adopted amid applause.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURE IN THE TEA TRADE—TWO MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

John C. Davis, wholesale dealer in tea and coffee at No. 141 Front-street, is reported to have failed. Bowie Dash & Co., Arnold & Aborn, and a number of other creditors, obtained attachments against his property from Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, and in their complaints affidavits were presented alleging that he had left his office on Oct. 12, and had not since returned; that his family said they did not know where he was; that he had departed from the State with intent to defraud his creditors or to avoid the service of summons. When the Sheriff took possession very little property was found—amounting to about $150. He has been in business since 1874, and up to last year was of the firm of John C. Davis & Co. At No. 141 Front-street it was said yesterday that he had not been there for two weeks, and his whereabouts was unknown.

The arrest of Mr. John E. I. Grainger, of the firm of Grainger & Welman, produce exporters, at No. 48 New-street, on the charge of alleged misrepresentation in regard to bankers' credits to import, was made public yesterday in trade circles. Mr. Grainger was arrested by the Sheriff last week on a warrant issued by Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, and, after ineffectual efforts to have the order vacated, gave bonds in $10,000 on Wednesday, and was released. The complainant is the representative of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Canada, at No. 48 Exchange-place, who alleges that in March last Mr. Grainger applied to the bank for a letter of credit for about $40,000, and deposited a contract with a first-class iron company of Philadelphia, saying that the iron had been sold to arrive; when the iron did arrive the bank was informed by Mr. Grainger there was no place for the iron to go but in store, and that he must have made a mistake in giving the contract; the iron was, consequently, thrown on the bank's hands, and they suffered a loss of about $30,000, for which they have brought suit against the firm. The other partner, Mr. Welman, is at present in Europe.

Joseph B. Preslee & Co., dealers in oil, at No. 74 Cortlandt-street, has caused the arrest by the Sheriff of Robert Warneck, of the firm of Henry B. Leslie & Co., dealers in oil at Liverpool, England, for alleged fraud and deceit. The complaints allege that he represented to them that he was opening up a fine business with his son-in-law in Liverpool, and that he had funds on deposit in New-York; they sold him over $1,500 worth of oil, which was shipped to Liverpool, on which there is due $1,151 80, which they have been unable to get, and they allege that Leslie & Co. delayed and postponed payment, and made false and fraudulent promises of payment. Mr. Warneck was employed on the Cunard Line, and on his last arrival here was taken into custody.

WRECKED NEAR PORT.

The schooner Maggie Dalling, which arrived from Cardenas yesterday, brought as passengers the crew of the brigantine Henry P. Dewey, which was wrecked near the entrance of Cardenas Harbor last month. The Dewey was loaded with a cargo of shooks from Portland. On the evening of Sept. 9 she was approaching port, and at 3:30 next morning the Captain miscalculated the distance, and finally found himself unable to clear the Cardenas light. She was then on a lee shore without sufficient room to go about in, and struck on a coral bottom, about 300 feet from the shore, so that it was impossible to float her again. The crew remained by the wreck until Oct. 9, saving what they could of the spars, rigging, and cargo. Whenever the wind blew strongly and it was dangerous to remain on board the crew camped out on the beach. A portion of the wreckage was brought here on the Maggie Dalling, but the wreck itself and the cargo were sold for a small sum. The Dewey was owned by J. S. Winslow & Co., of Portland. She was built at Yarmouth, Me., in 1874, and measured 463 tons.

The ship Garibaldi, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, passed the last 17 days of her voyage to the westward of the Banks of Newfoundland, beating her way against heavy westerly gales. The seas were very high, causing the vessel to roll and pitch badly.

MR. ASTOR'S BAGGAGE.

The suit of Mr. William Astor against Collector Merritt to recover $1,880 paid under protest by the plaintiff as duty on property included in his personal baggage on his arrival from Europe in September, 1868, was decided yesterday before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. In his charge to the jury, the Judge took the ground that clothing brought here for future use, not having been previously worn, was subject to duty on its arrival. He did not consider the mere act of putting on garments as evidence of their having been in ordinary use before the arrival of the owner in this country. The jury were instructed to decide what proportion of the property of the plaintiff was dutiable and what was not, and to render a verdict accordingly. After a brief absence they returned a verdict awarding $787, with interest, to the plaintiff. On the application of the United States District Attorney a stay of 30 days was granted.

A RIVER MYSTERY.

On Tuesday night last Edward Fagan, aged 35 years, of No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, borrowed a boat from Frank Smith, of No. 518 Hicks-street, for the purpose of bringing ashore a quantity of pig-iron from a schooner. Yesterday morning Fagan's body was found in the water at the foot of Amity-street, with what appeared to be a bullet wound in the face near the right eye. A post-mortem examination made by Dr. Shepard revealed the fact, however, that the wound was probably caused after death by the head of the deceased coming in contact with the wheel of a steamer. Frank Smith, from whom Fagan borrowed the boat, and who was last seen in his company, was arrested by the Police when the body was found, but was discharged after the post-mortem examination. Smith has not recovered his boat. Capt. Harry Crafts, Captain of the schooner from which Fagan took the pig iron, was arrested last evening by the Police. Crafts says he had a talk with Fagan about the iron but refused to sell it to him. The Police believe that Fagan got the iron somehow, and that his boat was swamped while pulling it ashore. Fagan could not swim, and if the boat was loaded with iron it sank to the bottom immediately after being swamped, and thus destroyed all chance of escape for the unfortunate boatman.

INVESTIGATING MR. TRUAX.

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY AND THE BAR ASSOCIATION CONSIDER HIS CASE.

The committee of four—two Republicans and two Democrats—appointed by the Municipal Society to thoroughly investigate the scandalous charges against Charles H. Truax, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Superior Court, held a session yesterday afternoon. The members of the committee, Thatcher W. Adams, Simon Sterne, Dorman B. Eaton, and Lewis L. Delafield, were all present. A number of witnesses were examined, who reiterated the charges which have been made public through these columns, and furnished facts and figures to support their statements. The committee decided to continue their labors to-day, and have notified Truax that they will listen to any statements in his own behalf which he may care to make to them this afternoon. The qualifications of the other candidates for City offices will be canvassed to-day, and the committee will report to the Municipal Society to-morrow night the names of the men who in their opinion are worthy the support of voters Tuesday next.

The charges against Mr. Truax were also discussed last evening by the Bar Association. President Stephen P. Nash, in calling the members to order, presented a letter from Mr. Truax expressive of his readiness to appear before a committee to consist of one member of the Bar named by the association, another named by himself, and a third selected by the former two, or before a tribunal composed of three Judges now in office. Two hours were exhausted in the consideration of the subject of the charges and the professional standing of the accused. Mr. John E. Burrill offered resolutions to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to examine the evidence in support or in refutation of the charges, and that such committee report its action at an adjourned meeting of the association this evening. Mr. Herbert B. Turner moved as a substitute that the association recommend the Hon. Horace Russell as a proper candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, but the President declared it out of order and not germane to the subject of charges against Mr. Truax. Mr. Carlisle Norwood, Jr., then offered a substitute that the general professional standing of Charles H. Truax enabled the association to declare that he is an unfit candidate for a judicial office. In accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Mr. Norwood withdrew his resolution, and those proposed by Mr. Burrill, with an amendment changing the number of the committee to five instead of three, were adopted. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Frederick R. Coudert, Charles Tracy, Joseph Larocque, J. E. Burrill and Albon P. Man to constitute the committee. They will meet at the office of Mr. Thatcher M. Adams at 12:30 to-day and co-operate with a committee of lawyers, of which Mr. Dorman B. Eaton is one, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Truax and his accusers, and will present their report to the association at an adjourned meeting to be held this evening. From the drift of the discussion last evening it was evident that a majority of the lawyers present regard Mr. Truax as a person totally unfit to occupy the position to which he aspires.

CITY EXPENSES FOR NEXT YEAR.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR AND CONSIDERED INFORMALLY.

The members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment continued yesterday the informal consideration of the various departmental estimates of the expenses of the City Government for the year 1881, taking up first the estimates of the Board of Education. Stephen A. Walker, President, and Jacob D. Vermilye were present to represent the board. The total amount asked for is $3,620,095, as against $3,500,000 appropriated for 1880, an increase of $120,000. In explaining the increase, President Walker said it was due to the steady increase in the school population. For some years past, he said, the average attendance of pupils at the public schools had increased between 3,000 and 4,000 every year. An increase of $60,000 was asked for in the item of teachers' salaries because of the employment of a larger number of teachers, making a total of $2,410,000 for this purpose next year. In the item for the maintenance of colored schools, $26,000 was asked, as against $28,000 this year. Mr. Walker said the reduction was due to the fact that the number of pupils in the colored schools was constantly decreasing, as the colored children were going more and more to the regular schools. Messrs. Vermilye and Walker and Commissioner Morris had a long discussion about the Truancy law, to carry out the provisions of which $11,070 was asked, Mr. Morris holding that the law was ridiculous. For the Nautical School $26,500 was asked, and both representatives of the Board of Education expressed their belief that the Nautical School had no business in the common school system of the City. The Commissioners then took up the estimates of the Fire Department, and President Vincent C. King, of the department, explained why $1,568,969 was required in 1881 as against $1,307,670 in 1880. The increase included, he said, $40,000 for the Building Department, the salaries of new firemen, the cost of new engine-houses, &c. Prof. C. F. Chandler, President of the Health Department, represented that department when its estimates were taken up. The amount asked for for 1881 was $258,278 32, an increase of $1,733 39 over the appropriation for 1880. Among new items in next year's list was one of $8,000 for the night medical service, and one of $5,410 for the transportation of patients to hospitals.

The board then examined the estimates of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, Commissioners Townsend Cox and Thomas S. Brennan representing the department. The appropriation asked for for 1881 is $1,612,416, that for 1880 being $1,348,388 34. Park Commissioner Smith E. Lane appeared before the board to talk for the Department of Public Parks. It was soon discovered that in making out the estimates the department had omitted to make the 10 per cent. reduction in certain salaries required by law. Pending the discussion of this matter, an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock to-day.

THE WOOD TARIFF BILL.

RECORD OF THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS ON THE SUBJECT.

When the Wood Tariff bill was introduced in Congress, in 1878, there was great consternation in New-Jersey, as well as elsewhere. The bill proposed an average reduction of 15 per cent. on manufactured articles, and laid new duties on raw material hitherto admitted free of duty, so that in effect it was equivalent to a reduction of something like 40 per cent. on silk and other goods. Petitions were got up all over the State and sent to the Legislature, then in session, urging that body to request the Representatives of New-Jersey in Congress to oppose the bill. In the Assembly, March 18, 1878, Mr. W. T. Stevens, Republican, of Cape May, offered the following:

Whereas, A bill is now pending before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives at Washington, known as the Wood Tariff bill; and, whereas, we believe the passage of said bill by the United States Congress will be detrimental to American manufactures and damaging to the various industries, and will tend to the continued depression now existing in many of the manufacturing interests of the country; therefore be it

Resolved, Senate concurring, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to oppose the passage of said bill.

The resolution was a very simple one, the purpose of which was perfectly apparent to every man in the House, but the Democratic majority insisted on referring it to the Ways and Means Committee. Although the working men were urgent that immediate action should be taken, which, indeed, was necessary if the resolution was to have any weight at all with Congress, the committee did not report for more than two weeks, so that it was not until April 3 that the resolution was called up, being within two days of the time fixed for the final adjournment of the Legislature.

At once there was a flutter among the Democrats. Mr. Blodgett, the leader of the party, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, moved to postpone the consideration until April 8, which would be three days after the end of the session. Nineteen Democrats voted with Mr. Blodgett for thus killing the resolution, while only 11 joined with 25 Republicans in defeating the motion. It was then laid over until the afternoon, when the Democrats rallied their forces and carried a motion to lay it on the table.

Seeing its probable fate in the Assembly from this action the same day Mr. Hobart offered the resolution in the Senate, backing it up with petitions from the silk and other manufacturers of Paterson, asking the aid of the Legislature in requesting the New-Jersey Congressmen to use every effort to defeat Mr. Wood's Tariff bill. Mr. Rabe, Democrat, moved that the resolution be laid on the table until the next day, the object being to kill it by delay. Mr. Ludlow and six other Democratic Senators voted in favor of killing the resolution in this manner, but the Senate refused to postpone, and then the resolution was adopted, without a roll-call, to save the Democratic Senators from the painful necessity of putting themselves on record. Being sent over to the Assembly, the Democrats again tried to defeat it by postponement until the very last day of the session, and when forced to vote on it, Mr. Blodgett and 18 other Democrats still voted against the resolution.

The record above will be found on page 996 of the Senate Journal, and on pages 886, 1,145, 1,151, 1,168, and 1,229 of the Assembly minutes of 1878.

Mr. Ludlow is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, and professes to favor a protective tariff. Mr. Blodgett is the Democratic candidate for Senator in Ocean County.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Libbie Dunn, 3 years old, daughter of C. A. Dunn, who resides in Burnet-street, fell into a tub of boiling water on Wednesday, and was scalded to death.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The meeting of the independent associations which was announced to take place in Steinway Hall last evening, did not come off. The whole thing turned out a fizzle.

The receivers and carriers of yellow pine yesterday adopted a series of "rules to regulate the delivery and receipt of Southern pine cargoes" at this port. The new rules are to go into effect Dec. 1.

Thomas Barnes, of Turners, Orange County, was found guilty yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States District Court on the charge of passing counterfeit coins. Judge Benedict remanded him for sentence.

Wednesday's receipts of grain were the largest ever known on the Produce Exchange. They aggregated 1,640,009 bushels, divided as follows: Wheat, 677,204; corn, 782,400; oats, 36,100; barley, 60,050; malt, 12,100; rye, 22,505.

If "Newport" and "E. D.," who sent letters to The Times inclosing money to be applied to the use of the late J. V. S. Taylor, of No. 22 Carleton-avenue, Brooklyn, will call or send their respective addresses, the money will be returned.

Mayor Cooper, Augustus Schell, George W. Wingate, Abram S. Hewitt, and others have addressed a letter to United States District Attorney Woodford, requesting that he would examine all complaints in regard to election matters, and will see that no wholesale raid against the holders of 1868 papers is made.

During October the City Mission has held 407 Gospel services, with an aggregate attendance of 50,000 persons, distributed 65,000 tracts and papers, obtained 87 temperance pledges, and aided 194 families at their homes. The receipts for the month were $4,425 87; the payments, $3,068 99; the debt remaining, $11,729 60.

The application of Marcus C. Stanley for an injunction restraining Charles T. Howard and others from conducting the affairs of the Louisiana Lottery, and for the appointment of a Receiver pending the trial of a suit instituted by the plaintiff against the concern, was denied yesterday by Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court.

Customs Inspector Hastings, yesterday, discovered tied up inside of the trousers legs of Henry Jacobs, a steerage passenger on the Wieland, two gold and four silver watches, two gold chains, one gold seal, three breastpins, five pairs of ear-rings, two pairs of studs, two pairs of sleeve-buttons, and six empty watch-cases. The goods were sent to the seizure-room.

The Ladies' Committee of the fair for the benefit of the relief fund of the Eleventh Regiment held a meeting at the regimental armory last evening. Officers were elected as follows: President—Mrs. Otto Heinzmann; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Peter Pisbach and Mrs. John Ittner; Secretaries—Miss Heyenga and Mrs. Petsch. Donations of money to the fair were received to the amount of $465.

Mr. Thomas Hughes will begin a public reception under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Board at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening, Nov. 5. Mr. George William Curtis will preside, and Mr. Hughes will make an address on "Co-operation," which, with him, is a favorite subject. Working men's societies, numbering over 10,000 members, have elected delegates to represent them on the platform.

The Steam-boat Owners' Association yesterday resolved to petition Congress to pass a law regulating the length of hawsers to be used in towing. It was stated that such a law does not exist at present, and that hawsers are used in the rivers about New-York as much as 600 to 1,000 feet long, thereby greatly endangering navigation at night, particularly when petroleum is being towed, in which case the vessel carrying it is not allowed to have lights aboard.

The head-quarters of Mr. William R. Grace, the Tammany-Irving Hall candidate for the Mayoralty, in the Westminster Hotel, were overrun by alleged statesmen yesterday. Excise Commissioner Richard J. Morrison, of Tammany Hall, has the management of Mr. Grace's canvass. Among those closeted with the candidate last evening were Justice Charles R. Donohue, of the Supreme Court; Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, Henry L. Clinton, and Col. William R. Roberts. A small army of clerks was mailing tickets, circulars, and portraits.

Three cases of small-pox were reported to the Health Department yesterday from different sections of the City. The first was that of James Richie, 30 years of age, who was found suffering with the disease in Highbridgeville. Richie came recently from Philadelphia, where he lived at No. 397 Lynd-avenue. The second case was a Mrs. Boggs, about 25 years of age, who was found ill at No. 46 Dominick-street, and the third, a woman named Mary Kopp, aged 28, found at No. 129 Perry-street. The three patients were removed to the Riverside Hospital, and the dwellings in which they were found were thoroughly disinfected and fumigated by the Health Officers.

BROOKLYN.

The dead body of Richard Smith, aged 44 years, was found yesterday afternoon in a bed at Frederick Hess's lodging-house, No. 78 Fulton-street, where he had taken a room on the previous night.

The Ansonia Clock Company, whose extensive works at Twelfth-street and Eighth-avenue were burned down on Tuesday morning, have decided to erect a new factory of the same dimensions of the old one and on the same site.

Edward Lynch, Michael Buggy, Owen McShane, and George Neely were arrested yesterday on a charge of illegal registration. The accused virtually admitted their guilt but pleaded ignorance of the law. None of the men had full papers. The examination was set down for Nov. 5.

At a late hour on Wednesday evening Harry Cadley, aged 8 years, the son of Officer Cadley, of the First Precinct, was run over on Myrtle-avenue, near Duffield-street, by a lumber wagon. The child subsequently died of his injuries. The driver of the wagon, Gates Gibson, of No. 387 Bedford-avenue, was arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fifty-first annual convention of the Baptist Church of New-Jersey met in Jersey City Wednesday and re-elected the Rev. Robert Lowne President.

The jury, in the case of Joseph Crowell, ex-Treasurer of Rahway, charged with embezzlement of the city funds, yesterday announced their inability to agree and Judge Van Syckle discharged them from the further consideration of the case. They had been locked up for two nights. They were evenly divided on the question of defendant's guilt or innocence.

STORM AND FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A terrible south-west gale was reported from Plymouth last night. Daybreak showed five vessels stranded, but their crews were all saved. The Hamburg-American Line steamer Gellert, from New-York for Hamburg, is detained in Plymouth Sound by the weather. *The gale is now subsiding.*

Reports continue to be received this afternoon of the damage by the gale all around the coast. A schooner entering the harbor of South Shields foundered, and all hands were lost excepting one person, the mate. Two steam trawlers were capsized in entering the same harbor, by which 12 persons were drowned. No telegrams have been received from Paris to-day in consequence of the storm.

Floods are reported from Monmouthshire, Oxfordshire, and other parts of the country. Floods at Leeds have stopped several mills, and hundreds of persons are temporarily thrown out of employment.

A great storm has been raging at Dublin since yesterday, and much property has been destroyed. Fully 50 families in the suburbs of the city have been rendered homeless by the storm.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin showing the result of the first count of population in the counties of Belknap, Carroll, Grafton, and Merriman, State of New-Hampshire. The total population of the four counties is shown to be 121,253, of which 60,417 are males, and 60,836 females; 10,697 are foreign-born, and 264 colored. The totals by counties are as follows:

Belknap.—Total, 17,948; males, 8,890; females, 9,058; native, 16,668; foreign, 1,280; white, 17,881; colored, 67.

Carroll.—Total, 18,222; males, 9,277; females, 8,945; native, 17,765; foreign, 457; white, 18,206; colored, 16.

Grafton.—Total, 38,790; males, 19,482; females, 19,308; native, 36,147; foreign, 2,643; white, 38,762; colored, 28.

Merrimac.—Total, 46,293; males, 22,768; females, 23,525; native, 40,676; foreign, 5,617; white, 46,140; colored, 153.

Included in the 264 colored are 1 Indian in Belknap County, 5 Indians in Carroll County, 9 Indians in Grafton County, and 1 Chinaman and 3 Indians in Merrimac County.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—This is the fourth day of the Newmarket Houghton meeting. The race for the Bretby Nursery Handicap Plate was won by Mr. J. R. Keene's 2-year-old b. c. Foxhall. The second place was secured by Mr. F. Gretton's 2-year-old ch. c. Heyday, and the third place by Mr. E. Tattersall's 2-year-old ch. c. Accelerato. Eighteen horses ran. The betting just before the race was ten to one against Foxhall, four to one against Heyday, and twelve to one against Accelerato. Orange Lily, against whom there was no betting, came in fourth. Heyday made the running from Orange Lily, Accelerato, and Queen Mary. The second lot was headed by Foxhall until the Abingdon Dip was reached, when a struggle ensued between Foxhall, Heyday, and Accelerato, but Foxhall won a fine race by a head, with a head between Heyday and Accelerato.

The race for the third Welter Handicap was won by the Duke of Westminster's 3-year-old b. f. Dourance. Lord Hartington's 4-year-old b. f. Assegai came in second, and Mr. W. H. Sanford's 3-year-old b. f. Mirth third. Fourteen horses ran. The betting just before the race was three to one against Dourance, six to one against Assegai, and twelve to one against Mirth. Dourance won easily by half a length, with half a length between Assegai and Mirth.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

A READING BOND CASE—THE OWNERSHIP OF THE JUNCTION RAILWAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court this morning, asking for an injunction restraining the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company from appropriating the funds in their possession to the payment of interest on the general mortgage bonds of the company, until certain specified sums shall be set aside in the sinking fund for the redemption of the consolidated mortgage bonds, which take precedence of the general mortgage loan. The court ordered the masters appointed under the Receivership to take testimony pertinent to the issues, and directed further that in the proceedings under the petition leave is given for the holders of the general mortgage and improvement bonds of the company to intervene.

About two years ago suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court by Judge F. S. Lathrop, representing the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Moses Taylor, on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who applied for an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from interfering with the rights of other parties in interest. The case was argued at length by counsel, and this morning Judge McKennan gave his decision granting the injunction. In his opinion the Judge said: "The Junction Railroad Company is a corporation, created by special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, dated May 30, 1860, whereby it was authorized to construct a railroad commencing at a point upon the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at or near the bridge of said company, near Peter's Island, in the River Schuylkill; thence by the best route to a point upon the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company within one mile east of George's Run, at the village of Hestonville; thence by the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by the most direct and practicable route to a point upon the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. By a supplement to its charter, passed in 1861, the Junction Railroad Company was authorized to make a complete line of railway from a point on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at or near the bridge at Peter's Island to a point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at or near Gray's Ferry bridge by the most convenient and practicable route. At the organization of the company in 1861, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was elected its President, and occupied that position until 1867, during which time the whole line of its road was located definitely between its prescribed termini under his direction. A large sum, to wit, about $870,000, was expended on its construction, and the whole of the road, except that part between Market and Thirty-fifth streets, was completed by it. This intervening part was constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was held by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to be the property of that company; and this decision must be regarded as conclusive so far as the legal ownership of that link is concerned. After quoting the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of 1868, to the effect that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have organized the Junction Railroad Company under a charter procured from the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1860, the Judge decrees that an injunction be granted, until further order of the court, enjoining and restraining the Junction Railroad Company, its officers, servants, and agents, from declining or refusing, or in any manner failing to perform the duties required of them by the charter of said company, and especially from declining or refusing to furnish motive power, haul, receive, ship, or transport over its road, freight and passengers arriving in cars by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad destined for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad or its connections, or from declining or refusing to furnish motive power, haul, receive, ship, or transport freight or passengers arriving in cars by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, destined for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, or its connections. Further, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be restrained from interfering with the Junction Railroad Company from performing its corporate duties; but that the injunction shall not be taken to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from furnishing exclusively the motive power to transport the cars over that portion of the Junction line situated between the north side of Market and Thirty-fifth streets.

SITTING BULL'S TROUBLES.

GEN. TERRY HOPEFUL THAT HE WILL SURRENDER WITHOUT HOSTILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The following telegram, forwarded from Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters, has been received at the War Department:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 20, 1880.

Col. N. A. Miles, Fort Keogh, Montana:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. There is to be no change of policy. The delay was ordered in consequence of reports received from Sitting Bull's camp of his great dissatisfaction with and disappointment at the attitude of the British authorities. It seems that, if the reports were true, the results which we desire might be obtained without the expense or hardship of a campaign; and I wished for time to verify or disprove them. You have before this received a synopsis of these reports, and I am inclined to believe them to be true. Allison, the scout, who brings these reports, I have known for many years. He was formerly the interpreter at Standing Rock, and I think that he is trustworthy. I know that he is very intelligent, and I should judge that he would be likely to have a great deal of influence with the Indians. He is confident that he can induce Sitting Bull himself to surrender. He is now at Bismarck, and I propose to send him at once to Buford and thence to Sitting Bull's camp. In the meantime go on with your own programme, and if you think it is important to start a column to the north of the Musselshell at once, I have no objection to your doing so. Telegraph me if you start it, and tell me just what grain and subsistence you want sent up the river by boat to meet it. You have not told me what time you have given the Indians in which to surrender. Tell me when that time will expire. I earnestly hope that the efforts you are making to bring the Indians in will be successful, so that the troops may avoid the risk and danger of a campaign.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

SUPPLANTING DELINQUENT DIRECTORS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court, has appointed Capt. Samuel C. Clubb, President and Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, Receiver of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company. The bond was fixed at $200,000. The court also ordered an election for new Directors, to take place on Nov. 17, and that none of the ousted Directors shall be eligible to re-election.

DOYLE HELD FOR TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The case of James B. Doyle, who was arrested by the Government officers on Friday last, with $204,000 in counterfeit United States bonds in his possession, came up before Commissioner Hoyne this morning. Doyle waived an examination, and was held for trial in $20,000 bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Col. Anson Mills and Col. A. W. Montgomery, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. John R. Frisbie, of Mexico, and the Rev. Dr. Rainy, of Edinburgh, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Profs. Bass and Michie, of West Point, and J. H. Seelye, of Amherst, Mass., are at the Everett House.

Gen. J. R. Anderson, of Virginia, and Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, and Major Peter C. Hains, United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Gov. Henry M. Mathews, of West Virginia; Judge Theodore Miller, of the New-York Court of Appeals, and John Scott, of Pittsburg, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41½c. Rosin—$1 40 for Strained, dull, and $1 45 for good Strained, firm. Tar firm at $2 20. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 50 for hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; and $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

IT IS ACTUALLY painful to see a child suffering with a bad cough; mothers should never fail to keep DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP convenient in order to relieve their little ones speedily and surely. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

"NO CHANCE TO SCREAM."
A lady said to Dr. COLTON, "I don't like your way of drawing teeth, for you give me no chance to scream."
—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship British Empire, for Havana.—M. A. R. Novales, Miss Paola Maria C. Soccarras, Jr., Mrs. Anne O'Callaghan, G. Taodan, F. Bartolomeo, E. Sallegiani, Mr. and Mrs. F. Romero, E. Tellol, Miss A. Haines, Miss Mary Pinon, S. Pages, M. Domenech, H. Larranaga, R. Burns, Miss L. J. Terry, Miss F. A. Friedman, Miss L. Devisch, A. Broc, A. Bayonne, John C. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ruiz, Mrs. F. Espange de Henrique, R. Charmanga, Joseph Angulo, C. Landen, C. H. Gallup, C. E. Daulle, Miss V. Caffieux, Miss Mary Albert, Miss Cecile Gregoire, Miss V. Poyard, Miss E. Marie, A. Dolorme, Miss C. Valloz, Miss Elvira Deal, Miss E. Cheque, Miss E. Malvina, Miss Antoinette Armand, Miss T. Bradera, Miss C. Berthe, Miss E. Wandamme, Miss T. Dupere, Miss Sicaud, Miss E. Blainville, Miss T. Buonconsiglio, Miss Z. Vilana, Miss Cartier, Mrs. P. Rufino, Miss B. Basin, Miss C. Blanche, Miss A. Moreau, Mrs. E. Reine, Mrs. P. Maurel, Mauricio Grau, E. Marie, N. Almeras, A. Maurel, N. Negri, C. Tauffenberger, A. Bernard, T. Duplan, E. Mezieres, V. Poyard, Z. Vilana, E. Vinchon, T. Millet, A. Perret, D. Perret, R. Leclere, E. Gerard, E. Musso, P. Marchand, N. Terrasse, R. Collier, P. Rufino, F. Milano, G. Codeluppi, A. Cartier, E. Buonconsiglio, R. Fontana, N. Seyrand, E. Reine, T. Pellacany, F. Perillo, E. Morelle, A. Henriot, E. Moreau, T. Goodwin, A. Parodi, G. Padron, David Thomas, E. Gisasell.

In steam-ship Niagara, for Havana.—Mrs. Maria Montalvo y Duquesne and two children, Mrs. Maria Montalvo and child, Ygnacio Montalvo, F. H. Wolf, Felix Rey, William Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Federico de Molina and daughter, Daniel Dodd, Emil Lobek, Mrs. Rosa Madrigal, Miss Josie Earle, Emilio Paz, Gustave E. Bittikowski, Charles Jaques and daughter, Miss A. E. Desmond, Mrs. M. E. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Llado, Mrs. Mary Whittier and child, William H. Belding, John F. B. Rodewald, Pedro Lamberto Fernandez, Jose Miguel Fernandez, Andres Fernandez, Miss Jennie Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Wenceslao Borda, Mrs. Pilar Carta, Miss Josephine Povreaux, Luis Felipe Sanchez, Fernando Palacio, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Yglesias and child, Pedro Echart, John E. Valdeterro, Victor Bauton, James Robert Christie, A. Arango, Mr. and Mrs. Cayetano Meca, Mrs. Carmen Escasia, Jose Pinto, H. Hafell, Henry D. Pales, Charles Corkill, Frederick Lowenhagen, Everett Moon, Mrs. Rowell, A. Parra.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Rio de Janeiro, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Delitsch, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Bothany, Dr. James Bond, Richard C. Shannon, Herman Sielcken, Col. Willard P. Tisdel, James E. Cameron, Henry Floter, Lieut. James W. Graydon, T. H. Dewey, Xenophon Nicolandis, James E. Hagan, John A. Baldwin, William J. Morus, John Lanquest, William D. Meade, Albert R. Seales, Robert Burton, William G. Curlett, John Price, Frank Murphy, James A. Bacon, Frank Leonard, Jose Dias, John F. Howard, John T. Vandera.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:27 | Sun sets......5:00 | Moon rises..1:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:35	Gov. Island	4:44	Hell Gate	6:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Breakwater Gibbs, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Lessing, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Claudius, (Ger.,) Wiese, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacoa, Dallett, Boulton & Co.; Niagara, Baker, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Gresham, (Br.,) Gibbs, Antwerp, Seager Bros.; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Cornwall, (Br.,) Williams, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; British Empire, (Br.,) Faucett, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Carondelet, Beck, Nassau, N. P., and Matanzas, Cuba, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Morro Castle, Reed, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; William Woodward, Young, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Claribel, (Br.,) Jones, Ponce, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Commonwealth, Van Kirk, Philadelphia, J. C. Roberts.

Ships Knight Commander, (Br.,) Athridge, Liverpool, Arkell & Co.; Amos, (Ger.,) Menkens, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.; Comet, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.

Barks Guinevere, (Br.,) Pitman, Cork for orders, C. L. Dox & Co.; Gemsbok, Hall, Zanzibar, Africa, Arnold, Hines & Co.; Charles Tottie, (Swed.,) Dansberg, Amsterdam, Netherlands Trading Society; Europa, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Dunkirk, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ydun, (Norw.,) Hagemann, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zaritza, (Swed.,) Skantze, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Marco Polo, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Armonia, (Ital.,) Savarese, Marseilles, James Henry; Ninevah, Wyman, Montevideo, Hiller & Houghton; Holmestrand, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Kiel, Gerdes, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Somerset, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol 13½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Switzerland, (Belg.,) Anderson, Philadelphia Oct. 26, to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steam-ship City of Rio de Janeiro, Lewis, Rio Janeiro Oct. 5, Bahia 8th, Pernambuco 10th, Para 14th, and St. Thomas 21st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Hoffman, Bremen Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Vis, Rotterdam Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Edith Godden, (Br.,) Smith, Montego Bay 7 ds., with fruit and passengers to G. Wessels.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Cortes, Bennett, St. John, N. F., and Halifax Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship Garibaldi, Thatcher, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Howes.

Bark Aladdin, (Norw.,) Petersen, Liverpool 37 ds., with salt to J. F. and G. O. Robinson—vessel to master.

Bark Bernard Carl, (Ger.,) Niemann, Manila 170 ds., with sugar and hemp to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Transit, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Owen, Hull Sept. 25, in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Florence, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Duston, St. Jago Sept. 28, and Guantanamo Oct. 8, with sugar to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Brig Anna Elizabeth, Dean, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Acadian, (of Arichat,) Le Bove, Rouen 27 ds., in ballast to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Johanna, Ray, Bath 5 ds., with ice to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

Brig Antelope, Ray, Bath 5 ds., with ice to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, E.N.E.; cloudy and hazy; at City Island, light, N.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lessing, for Hamburg; State of Florida, for Glasgow; Adriatic, for Liverpool; Oyama, for London; Marengo, for Hull; Atlas, for Carthagena; Niagara and British Empire, for Havana; Carondelet, for Matanzas; Flamborough, for St. John, P. R.; Breakwater, for Richmond; Manhattan, for Norfolk; barks Nathaniel, for Gibraltar; B. F. Nurzi and Guinevere, Queenstown; Magdalia, for Charleston.

SPOKEN.

Oct. 26, lat. 39 30, lon. 70 35, schr. J. T. Morris, (of Bath,) steering S S.W.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sld. 15th inst., Hiperion; 26th inst., Georgietta, the latter for New-York; Ossa; 27th inst., Osseo, Wallacetown.

Arr. 13th inst., Cid; 22d inst., Alku, Bon Fe, Georgia; 24th inst., America, Capt. Ferrari; Gazelle, Capt. Korff; 25th inst., Alma, Capt. Johannsen, the latter passed the Lizard; 27th inst., Calcutta, Capt. Smith; Veritas, the latter off St. Catherine's Point; William K. Chapman.

The steam-ship Pembroke, (Br.,) Capt. Jellard, from Boston Oct. 11, has arr. at Liverpool. She lost 200 pigs overboard during the passage.

The steam-ship Humbert, (Br.,) Capt. Arnott, from New-York Oct. 7, arr. at Marseilles on the 27th inst.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 28.—The White Star Line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Irving, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 5 o'clock last evening.

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CURE. One package is generally sufficient. A real cure of Catarrh for $1 50!

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